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IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

[illegible] by the Allied Forces—[illegible] of Affairs at Canton—[illegible] of the American Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

United States Flag-ship Powhatan, Shanghae, Monday, May 2[illegible], 1858.

[illegible] Hong Kong on Saturday, the 19th [illegible] arrived here last evening, where we [illegible] Mississippi, which had entered the river [illegible] before us from the Pei-ho, and [illegible] the following information regard[illegible] of the allied forces in the Gulf [illegible]

[illegible] reports the allied squadron [illegible] of twenty-six vessels, of which only [illegible] ships—a striking contrast to the [illegible] Admiral Elliott brought up with him [illegible] the sailing vessels largely prepon[illegible]. They are anchored about eight miles [illegible] shore, three or four of the smaller [illegible] near the bar. This bar at the [illegible] Pei-ho is a greater protection to the [illegible] than would be at first supposed, [illegible] the mud forts inside of it as de[illegible] than they it.

[illegible] three days after the arrival of the [illegible], two Mandarins went off to the ships [illegible] an interview with the Ambassadors, [illegible] apparently without credentials, it was [illegible], and they returned to the shore in [illegible]

[illegible] the 24th of April, three separate [illegible] from the three Ministers, Lord [illegible] Gros, and Mr. Reed, were sent to [illegible] of the Pei-ho, where they were re[illegible] a boat (landing not being permitted) by [illegible]. These communications were said to [illegible] demand, on the part of the French and [illegible] Plenipotentiaries, that within six days a [illegible] might be sent to meet them at [illegible]," a village not far from the entrance to [illegible], but above the forts that stand on [illegible]. At the expiration of four days, an [illegible] was returned, announcing that a High [illegible]—no less a personage than the Gov[illegible] of the Province of Chi-le himself—[illegible] appointed, and would meet the Ambas[illegible] the time and place indicated by them. [illegible] the arrival of the Imperial Commissioner [illegible]," negotiations were immediately en[illegible], but were cut short on the part of the [illegible] and French, in a few days; the Chinese [illegible], in the opinion of the Allies, not [illegible] invested with sufficient powers from his [illegible] to warrant any satisfactory results [illegible] obtained by a negotiation with him. Mr. [illegible] the American Minister, had several inter[illegible] with this Mandarin, however, which [illegible] describes as being most satisfactory; [illegible] states it to be his belief, that had the [illegible] refrained from hostilities but twenty-[illegible] longer than they did, he would have [illegible] in negotiating a treaty in behalf of the [illegible] States, which would have placed our fu[illegible] intercourse with the Chinese Government on [illegible] basis, and opened this wonderful country to [illegible] of the world; but it did not suit the [illegible] of the English and French Plenipoten[illegible] that Mr. Reed should effect with compara[illegible], and by peaceful measures, what their [illegible] entreaties, backed by the presence of a [illegible] military and naval force, had hitherto failed [illegible] about. So, accordingly, after much dilly-[illegible], and useful time wasted on their part, it [illegible] resolved by the allied Commanders-in-Chief [illegible] the forts at the mouth of the river.

[illegible] the morning of the 20th inst., Her Majesty's [illegible] Coromandel, Opossum and Lynx, fol[illegible] by three French gun-boats, crossed the [illegible] and commenced a furious cannonade against [illegible] four Chinese forts, which was returned in a [illegible] manner, though without much effect, [illegible] their shot passing over the vessels. In [illegible] twenty minutes the forts were silenced, and [illegible] of 1,000 sailors and marines, French and [illegible] landed, which the Chinese no sooner saw [illegible] fled precipitately, giving a stray shot or [illegible] which were however well enough directed to [illegible] wound eleven of the attacking party. [illegible] French met with a serious loss, by the acci[illegible] explosion of a powder magazine in one of [illegible] forts, which killed 40 of their men, [illegible] two lieutenants. The Chinese loss is [illegible] at 300 *killed*, a small number, consid[illegible] that they mustered *twenty thousand men*.

[illegible] the *Mississippi* left, the expedition was [illegible] to march on Tient-Sin, where they [illegible] await reinforcements, then daily expected [illegible] Kong, and, in the meantime, present [illegible] ultimatum to the Emperor, coupled with the [illegible] that its non-acceptance by him would [illegible] an immediate advance of the Allies on Pe[illegible]. Now, whether this wretched potentate [illegible] have the asinine stupidity to withhold any [illegible] his acceptance of England's by no means [illegible] terms, remains to be seen. If he persists [illegible] course, then will he reap the fruits of a [illegible] as suicidal as it is inconsistent with the [illegible] the age in which we live. China *must* [illegible] to the influences of Christianity and [illegible]. The decree has gone forth, and Eng[illegible] and France are but the instruments of him [illegible] doeth all things well."

[illegible] Canton, affairs *begin* to settle, although a [illegible] number of shops which were *open* a few [illegible] since, are now closed. Most of those which [illegible] open have very little stock, and are held [illegible] servants, the owners themselves having left the [illegible]. Examination of all luggage entering or [illegible] the gates of the town, is strictly enforced [illegible] Allies, and is much complained of by the [illegible] community. It is asserted that a number [illegible] hang about the gates observing the ex[illegible], and report to their comrades whenever [illegible] money exported. The consequence is, [illegible] the persons who may possess money and [illegible] valuables are frequently followed without [illegible] walls, where they are robbed and even [illegible]. This cause of complaint, *if it really* [illegible] might easily be obviated by carrying on the [illegible] in private.

[illegible] dissatisfaction exists among the popula[illegible], who, *if they dared*, would gladly make the at[illegible] to rid themselves of the handful of hated [illegible] holding them in subjection. Placards [illegible] posted up by the emissaries of the Man[illegible] in all quarters of the city, calling upon the [illegible] to rise and exterminate the "Barba[illegible]." This, taken in connection with the rumor [illegible],000 "Braves" were marching to attack the [illegible] moved General Straubenzee, the British [illegible]-in-Chief, to adopt precautionary meas[illegible]. Accordingly, the construction of a slight [illegible] before the Yamun (the General's [illegible] quarters) has been commenced. This "Re[illegible]," as it is familiarly called by the soldiers, is [illegible] of a stockade and a trench, which is [illegible] sufficient to afford protection against the at[illegible] of any number of Chinese.

[illegible] of the officers quartered at Canton laugh [illegible] idea of an attack, which, as the English [illegible] receiving large reinforcements almost daily [illegible] more and more improbable. The arrival [illegible] regiments of Sepoys has been most op[illegible]—although, should their presence lead to [illegible] portion of the present European [illegible] Canton being sent north, the Chinese may [illegible] enough do as they did in the last war, and [illegible] with the fidelity of the Sepoys. It is quite [illegible] to say whether recent events in India [illegible] the Sepoys to turn a deaf ear to the [illegible], or have quite a contrary effect; but the [illegible] of the latter occurring is well worth [illegible] in mind. The allied force at present with[illegible] the city consists of about 6,000 men, and there [illegible] anchored opposite the town H. M. steamer [illegible], 17 guns, and sailing brigs *Camilla*, 16, [illegible], 12; also, three French war steamers, [illegible] not known.

[illegible] may be the future movements of our [illegible] is difficult to determine. That we are [illegible] leave for the Pei-ho, where we will re[illegible] our Minister, Mr. Reed, patches up [illegible] of a treaty, seems clearly to be the case; [illegible] the Commodore, *after* settling this Pei-ho business, intends taking a trip to Japan, or a Winter cruise to the south, for the purpose of punishing the pirates, who have of late become quite troublesome, is, I believe, not yet fully decided upon. The present disposition of the squadron is as follows: *Powhatan* at Shanghae, *Minnesota* at Pei-ho, *Germantown* at Whampoa. The *Mississippi* leaves here, to-day, for Hong-Kong, where, after provisioning, she has orders to proceed to Japan, and there await further orders from the Commander-in-Chief.

Trusting to have something more important to communicate in my next, which will probably be dated from the Pei-ho,

I remain yours, GORGON.

ACCOUNTS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

Particulars of the Capture of the Pei-ho Forts—Attitude of the American Envoy—Letter from the President to High Commissioner Tan—Reported Capture of Ningpo.

From the Hong-Kong Register, June 1.

We are indebted to an officer of the United States frigate *Mississippi* for the following interesting account of the capture of the forts at the mouth of the Peiho. The United States steam-frigate *Mississippi* reached this port on Sunday evening, the 30th ult., having left the Gulf of Pecheleo on the afternoon of the 22d. She brings news of the commencement of hostilities. As negotiations had, as was to be expected, totally failed, Lord Elgin placed the affair in the Admiral's hands, and he proceeded with his usual promptitude to bring it to an issue.

"The mouth of the Peiho is defended by forts on each bank, about a mile and a half from the upper edge of the bar, which averages, from a half to three-quarters of a mile in width. Beyond this, and about four miles and a half distant, lay the larger ships. On the evening of the 19th all preparations were made for the attack by the gun boats and ships lying inside the bar. At 7 A. M. Captain Hall, of the *Calcutta*, pulled in and desired the forts to surrender, telling them if the flags were hauled down by 9 A. M. the forts would be taken possession of peacefully; if the flags were not hauled down, firing would commence, and the forts be captured by force. Nine o'clock came, but no sign of surrender, and therefore another hour was given them. The two Admirals were on board the gun boat *Slaney*, with the English and French pennants flying. The *Cormorant*, which was the leading ship of the attack, had been lying close up to the forts on the right bank of the river, and the people of the forts had been observed training their guns on her. At 10 A. M. the flag of battle was hoisted by all the gunboats and steamers along the line, with the exception of the *Cormorant*, which ran up the French flag, almost at the same moment running her anchor up to her bows, and getting under way. On her deck were only to be seen three solitary individuals—the Captain, Saumarez, the master conning the ship, and the steersman, the men lying down at their quarters. She gradually edged over towards the forts on the right, running past them in beautiful style, fired upon as she passed each fort without returning a gun. During her passage she got hulled 10 times; but, owing to closing so much on the forts, their shot for the most part passed over her without doing damage. After passing them she ran over to the left shore, and, running into the mud with her broadside to the forts that side, commenced the action. She was followed by two French gunboats and the *Nimrod*, which latter vessel came to the assistance of her comrade. The different gunboats took up their stations, and as they fell into them opened fire with precision. After about an hour's cannonading, to which the Chinese reply was ineffective, the *Slaney*, with the Admirals on board, ran straight up through the fleet, towing the attacking columns under Sir F. Nicholson of the *Pique*, and the *Opossum* towing another party under Captain Hall. *The French supplied an attacking party for the forts on the right bank.* The boats pushed off and the men were soon on shore. Then followed the usual scene—the Chinese bolted, and, the French attack being made very quickly, a mine was sprung, which caused them considerable loss. The forts on the left bank were taken by the British without much loss, although mines were also exploded on their advance, by the bursting of one of which the carpenter of the *Calcutta* and two seamen were killed. In about an hour and forty minutes we were in possession of all the forts at the mouth of the river. The Admiral then proceeded on board the *Cormorant*, while Admiral de Genouilly went on board one of his gunboats. At this time a mass of flames from a number of fire-rafts was observed drifting round a point of land higher up; by some mismanagement the rafts were allowed to go too far over to the right bank, and there the leading rafts speedily grounded, while the others were helped into a position by the boats of the fleet. Had they taken the right direction the *Cormorant* would have had a narrow squeak, as she was rather tight in the mud. Sir Michael, leaving the *Cormorant*, returned to the *Slaney*, but Admiral de Genouilly continued on board his gunboat. The *Slaney* and *Cormorant*, with other gunboats, steamed up to attack a large fort mounting 31 guns, situate round the bend of the river, while the *Nimrod* was left to direct her fire at the fort over the spit of ground. In a short time this fell into our hands, and in about two hours and a half from the commencement of the attack the action had ceased by the capture of all the forts.

We are happy to say the loss on our side was very slight, only one officer, the master of the *Opossum*, being severely wounded by a shot in the side and thigh. We have no exact or reliable particulars of the loss on the British side, but do not hear that it exceeds 25 killed and wounded. Our allies, we are sorry to say, owing to the explosion of a mine, suffered more severely, 15 men, it is said being killed, and 40 men wounded; some of the latter dreadfully burnt and torn by the explosion. Among the killed are four lieutenants. One, the first of the *Fusee*, was cut in two by a shot; another had his cap knocked off by a shot, on which he exclaimed: 'I am lucky to-day,' but immediately fell down dead, without the mark of any wound on his person.

The Chinese stuck to their guns manfully, and there were the usual acts of self-sacrifice. One blue-buttoned Mandarin was found by the French in the fort which they had captured, dead, beside a gun, having cut his throat; and in the assault on the highest fort of 31 guns a Mandarin jumped out and charged the party single handed. The officers did all they could to prevent him being killed, but one of the men on the flanks, at some distance, shot him through the neck and killed him, to the regret of those near, who admired his bravery. About 98 guns were captured, 68 of which were brass or composition metal. Some were eight inch guns, but we believe they had none of the usual appliances of sights. The loss of the Chinese is supposed to have been very heavy, as the firing was very accurate, the shells bursting with great precision in the embrasures. The Chinese fired grape, and even attempted shells, but, as their fuse was only a piece of common slow match, the shell generally burst close to the gun.

Next day, the 21st, a Mandarin went off to the Russian Ambassador, who has been acting in conjunction with Mr. Reed, as a mediator between the parties. Count Putiatine went with him to the French Admiral, but it was some time before they could persuade him to go and see Sir Michael; eventually he did so, and asked for three days' truce. Sir Michael told him he could not give him an hour's truce, as they had been given plenty of time, and that he certainly should at once proceed to Tien-tsin* with all his force. The unfortunate Mandarin went away considerably crestfallen. We understand the Admiral intends to do much the same at Canton, securing the river at different points by anchoring a steamer. The river to Tien-tsin is of sufficient depth for the largest ships now over the bar, but above Tien-tsin to Pekin, a distance of eighty miles, the water is said to be very shallow, boats drawing more than five feet not being able to ascend."

Hong Kong (July 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

Our latest advices from England are to the 26th of April, received on the 5th inst., per steamer *Cadiz*. The outward mail leaves to-day per steamer *Norna*.

We have received advices from the Peiho by the United States steamer *Mississippi* to the 22d ult.

At the expiration of the period (30th of April) granted to the Chinese authorities to appoint a Commissioner to treat with the Ambassadors, no such officer with full powers having presented himself, a further extension of time was accorded. Tan, the Viceroy of Pechelee, then appeared; but, in the opinion of the Ambassadors, he was not duly accredited, and they, accordingly, requested him to refer to Pekin for fuller powers, which he declined to do. This interval lasted till about the 20th ult., when the Ambassadors, finding that there was no inclination to treat, intimated that they should take other measures to insure compliance with their demands. This was responded to on the part of the Viceroy that the foreign steamers had been long enough in the river, and, if they did not move away they would be fired on. Thus, there was no alternative but to commence hostilities. The Admirals were then called upon to reduce the forts.

In a dispatch from Admiral Sir Michael Seymour to his Excellency Sir John Bowring, he informs him that the gunboats of the force attacked the forts and captured them with small loss. The position was a strong one, the various forts mounting 138 guns, and being backed by the presence of a large body of troops. We learn the number of casualties among the force amounted to about 88 killed and wounded, the greater number, however among the French, arising from explosions. The forces were to advance up the river to Tien-tsin on the 22d ult., to enable the Ambassadors to endeavor to reopen negotiations nearer the capital.

The success that attended the attack on the forts and the determination evinced to proceed towards the capital may be the means of changing the obstinate attitude of the Court of Pekin; but, should the contrary prove the case, the existing difficulties may thus not be settled for an indefinite period.

It is doubtful if any material advance can be made with the small force at present available in the North, more particularly when the obstacles to the navigation of the river have to be considered, and the approach of the unhealthy season, July and August.

The Russian and American Ministers were received courteously by the Chinese authorities. They continue as neutrals, and accompany the allied forces in their progress. Later their intervention may be of service, but their advice hitherto to the Chinese has been of no avail.

A letter from the President of the United States was received by Tan, the High Commissioner, with due ceremony; and he promised that it should be forwarded to Pekin, and an answer returned to it.

There seems to be a question as to the power of Commissioner Tan to treat. The Russian and American Ministers were apparently satisfied on this point, but the British and French Ministers declined entering on negotiations until credentials on either side had been exchanged. This, the Commissioner said was contrary to custom, and when the powers presented by Keying on a former occasion were shown him he stated them to be a forgery.

We anxiously look for the next advices from the North.

Since receipt of the advices from the Peiho a panic has seized the traders in Canton, and business is again almost suspended.

An expedition against an encampment of "Braves," near the White Cloud Mountains, a short distance from Canton, took place a few days back. Nothing resulted from it, for when the place of the encampment was reached the "Braves" had left. We regret to say that Dr. Turnbull, R. N., who accompanied the expedition, was captured, and his head and hands were cut off.

From Shanghae we have advices to the 31st ult. Notwithstanding the remonstrance from Her Majesty's Consul, the Chinese authorities persist in collecting an extra duty on imports levied on the natives. There was a report received in Shanghae that Ningpo was taken by a set of insurgents. Her Majesty's steamer *Surprise* was at that port.

The Russian steamer *Askola*, 26 guns, arrived here on the 28th ult., and we hear two or three steamers of the same class are expected to arrive in these waters shortly.

THE MORMONS.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM UTAH.

Interior View of Mormonism.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, July 9, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: At a time when not only the United States, but every civilized community in the world, is watching with serious interest the course of events in Utah—when a question of vital importance to freedom has to be decided—it is of no small moment that the authority to decide should be vested in the hands of men endowed with minds incapable of being turned from their purposes by the sophistries of interested parties, and possessed of souls superior to corruption.

As one anxious for universal freedom—one who has long and intensely watched the movements of the Mormon people—*having every earthly tie to bind me to them*, and nothing but freedom of speech and liberty of conscience to gain by renouncing them, I *trust I may be considered as one qualified to speak* impartially, and, moreover, as one who has been grieved at heart to see the sad and soul-sickening bondage which has long oppressed all who have dared to assert the right to think for themselves in this city. I hope I may be excused if I take it upon me to call the attention of the public to matters of a more personal nature than I could wish were necessary. Some facts of a startling character, bearing more immediately upon the present Administration in Utah, have induced me to address this communication to the Press. In order that no false delicacy may prevent censure from falling where it is justly due, upon those who prostitute position and influence to serve private ends, the facts to which I desire more particularly to call your attention are these: Two men were confined, last Winter, in the City Hall, whose names did not then transpire publicly. During Governor Cumming's visit here, in company with Colonel Kane, it was rumored that one of these men had, in the dead of night, contrived to elude the vigilance of his guards, visit Governor Cumming and then return to his prison. A day or two after some sensation was created by whispers that this man had disappeared.

A few days since I was introduced to a gentleman named McNeil, whose brother, I am told, is Auditor of Public Accounts at New Orleans. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was the party who had so mysteriously disappeared. He had traveled with the army, last year, up to Laramie. He then quitted them and came on to Salt Lake, was seized and confined in the City Hall. One of his guards, not quite a full-blooded Mormon, informed him he was in hourly peril of his life, which was indeed repeatedly threatened. "Gentlemen," said he upon one occasion, "you can do as you please. I am willing to die to further freedom, for I warn you I have succeeded in informing Colonel Johnston of my capture." During Governor Cumming's visit, having succeeded in getting the guard intoxicated, he went to the Governor, called him up and requested his protection, stating that if he refused it he believed that twenty-four hours would find him a dead man. Governor C. told him he could not protect him and he returned to his prison. The next, or night following, he was taken by three men to the Penitentiary, under an order signed by a man named Ferguson, and there loaded with ball and chain. He remained there until taken South, whence, after breaking off his chain, he returned, starting ten days before. Gen. Johnston entered Salt Lake City, and reaching here after traveling near three hundred miles on foot, through mountains, and with the companion of his captivity. Col. Fabens, joined the United States army. Colonel Fabens, (of Nicaraguan notoriety) had been arrested by the Mormons on his road to California, incarcerated with McNeil and detained thus, simply for the offence of being an American citizen, going where he pleased in defiance of Brigham Young.

They have applied for redress, which I believe they will obtain; but in case of failure, I should not be surprised if they took the law into their own hands—two such men are not to be played with.

With these two gentlemen was imprisoned another a teamster of the United States army, who had been suspected of improper intimacy with one of the wives of a Milo Andrus; the latter, on this bare suspicion, (during Gov. Cumming's visit also,) went to his wife's room and deliberately cut her throat. The poor creature did not immediately expire, but protested her innocence, as also did this young teamster.

Another case was that of a teamster, one of five or six who entered the territory last Fall, and who, with this single exception, were murdered down South by the (so called) Indians. This man, named Jim Miller, told of his escape by creeping into the brush, while a party, greatly exceeding their number, murdered his comrades in their sleep. The particulars would harrow the feelings of a stoic. He too, in company with a man who is still here, visited Gov. Cumming and told his tale; the reply he received was to this effect: "Oh! you did not see it—you only heard of it." These were the very words both used to me in repeating the story at separate times.

Now, if Gov. Cumming was powerless to protect these men during his first visit, why is he the man to side with the Mormons now? Can he conscientiously regard them as an injured and slandered people? or is he wilfully blinding himself to facts in order to court popularity and office? In either case he will be miserably mistaken, for the Mormons, if they succeed in making him their tool, will despise him for the very service he renders them.

Still, while the conduct of two or three officials is calculated to bring disgrace upon their national flag, the majority are high-minded men—in one or two instances unusually so—and these are precisely the men the Mormons desire to have removed. I trust that Government is too well acquainted with their wisdom, honor and integrity, to acquiesce. I am told that the Mormons have had the assurance to propose a fellow named Seth M. Blair for the office of Chief Justice, in lieu of D. R. Eckels, Esq., who, I hear, is a man eminently qualified for his office, and likely to become popular with the *masses*. Hence their desire to have him removed. The late Indian Agent, Dr. Hurt, who the Mormons so cordially hate, because they could not corrupt, is a man, in every sense of the word a gentleman, high-minded, honorable, and utterly incapable of the actions charged to him. The Indians almost worship him, and it were to be wished that the present Superintendent possessed a little of his unflinching determination. We should not find here the Mormons boasting of the gullibility of Dr. Forney. It is a matter of great surprise to me that Government officials coming here for the very purpose of redressing grievances and establishing laws, can be so easily blinded. No one need wonder at the followers of Mormonism in other countries being infatuated, for there it wears a totally different aspect, and its devotees are trained so gradually that it is not strange they find it difficult to free themselves from the mental bondage they have been for years inured to;—but men coming here with their eyes open to the true state of the case, that they can be so easily beguiled of their common sense, passes belief. The common epithet applied by Mormons to Gov. Cumming is "old swill tub," and they boast of having him constantly intoxicated—while on the other hand they stigmatize the present Indian Agent, Mr. Craig, as an habitual drunkard, and on these grounds petition for his removal! Passing strange, that what should be so pleasing in Gov. Cumming, should be so obnoxious, if true, in Mr. Craig. Such, however, is Mormon consistency—and such I feel grieved to hear is the way they are able to speak of a man like Gov. Cumming.

Gov. Powell and Major McCulloch, the Peace Commissioners here, are even almost above suspicion, and yet the Mormons have endeavored to represent them as having made pledges in regard to the disposition of the Government troops which are utterly without foundation. The Mormons still boast that they could have whipped Gen. Johnston's command had they chosen, forgetting that their very entrance falsifies the whole of Young's and Kimball's statements for the last year. Never should they come in, "no, never, if the people lived their religion." Either then the people have failed to do so, or the prophets have been mistaken, and these poor people have submitted cheerfully to every whim of their leaders, have destroyed property, sacrificed stock, neglected their farms, abandoned their homes, and yet they have not lived their religion! Such a state of affairs as exists here can never continue without a collision between the Gentiles and the Saints, and inasmuch as I know the Government officers are picked men and gentlemen, who are resolved not to be first to offend, I am constrained to utter my belief that the fault will be with Mormondom.

That there are numbers of good excellent people among the Mormons, no one will deny, but they belong to the class of dupes, not of deceivers, and I have no hesitation in asserting that their leaders are the most accomplished scoundrels, the most consummate and polished villains that earth has ever produced, to prove how low humanity may be degraded.

Many even of their own followers have been disgusted, (hearing the anathemas of Young against the officers of the United States Army,—"d—d infernal scoundrels" being one of the mildest terms applied to them,) to see the sons of the Presidency and Brigham's chief clerks among the first to hawk out provisions to the camp. This traffic, too, could only be in such articles as butter, milk or vegetables, the Army being liberally rationed with every staple article of food. Traffic with the Gentiles on the part of the masses was at first prohibited by the authorities, but finding that some were sensible enough to notice that Young had no scruples about opening the Globe eating-house, which virtually, though not ostensibly, belongs to him, and that they drew the very natural conclusion if twenty-one Gentile dollars per week per head did not hurt his orthodoxy, selling a few vegetables need not affect theirs, I presume the pro*hibition has been withdrawn, for I see stately bishops* as well as laymen carrying sundry cargoes of fruit, etc., on their orthodox shoulders to the doors of the various officials, "serving the Gentiles" with the produce of "the Kingdom." Alas! how are the mighty fallen! Now is the fine gold become dull.

Monopoly would seem to be a fundamental principle of the Mormon Church. The people were forbidden on pain almost of excommunication to let their houses to these corrupt Gentiles. W. C. Staines, an adopted son of Young, was the first to break the rule by sheltering Governor Cumming. Captain Hooper, the whilom Secretary for Utah, was the next to harbor Dr. Forney and Mr. Hartnett, while the other officers were applying in vain to private individuals, nobly declaring that if their money was not permitted to benefit the masses, they would not stoop to obtain accommodations from the leaders and help to fill their pockets. The Church stores, and the stores whose owners were orthodox sons of the Church, were next, after much delay, rented at exorbitant prices to the Gentile merchants, thereby obliging the latter to raise the prices of their goods and so further oppress the poor.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, could obtain no better sleeping place than their own carriages for many days after their entrance until Governor Powell obtained a room at the "Globe," and Major McCulloch went to the Army. Such is Mormon hospitality when a Gentile requires shelter under existing circumstances. Mr. Dotson, the United States Marshal, happening to own a small cot here, fifteen Gentile officials sleep in one room with him, and even your own special correspondent S. has no better choice than that between a back porch and a peach tree! A Mr. Townsend, keeper of a boarding-house for years past, presumed to re-open it the other day, when Heber C. Kimball threatened him with the anathemas of the Church unless he immediately closed it again. Brigham's Globe must have "no rival near the throne." The unfortunate boarding house keeper went to the Postmaster, who had hired a room from him, and begged him for God's sake to leave, or he was a ruined man, and after a considerable struggle between love for the money and love for the Church, I believe the latter gained the victory in Mr. Townsend's bosom, and his premises were closed. I am told they were consecrated, and if so, it was simply making a virtue of necessity.

I hope I am not encroaching too largely upon your space, but it seems to me that existing evils here cannot be too widely known, for the satisfaction of those who are aiding to support the expense of sending Government troops here, and maintaining them in sufficient force to awe their lawless leaders.

Should you be induced to give my letter room in your columns, I shall probably feel emboldened to convey to you occasionally such matters as I think likely to interest the public, and in the meanwhile I remain, Sir. Yours, very respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF UTAH.

STEAM ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The Great Trial Trip—Results of the Experiment.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

On the Erie Canal, Long Level, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858—P. M.

The delegation of State Officers which left Albany by the 11:30 A. M. train on Thursday, reached Rochester early the same evening. Meetings of the City Authorities and citizens had been held during the day, to concert arrangements to give the State Officers a suitable reception, and consequently the dépôt was filled by an immense crowd when the train arrived. The feeling ran high; the enthusiasm was great and hearty. Governor King, Commissioner Ruggles, and the other State Officers were escorted in carriages to the Osborn House, by a large concourse of citizens, where apartments had been prepared by the local Committees. After receiving the congratulations of large numbers, Governor King, in fulfillment of an arrangement previously made for him, became the guest at the mansion of Silas O. Smith, on East-avenue. There were no speeches, but the best feeling prevailed.

During the night numerous delegations and committees arrived from Buffalo and Lockport, to join the experimental trip on the morrow.

Early Friday morning the Osborn House swarmed with hundreds of earnest, influential and elated canal men, all sanguine that they were on the eve of a new and important era in canal navigation. For an hour or two Gov. King held an audience in the parlors of the hotel, while Commissioner Ruggles was busy in perfecting the details for the trip. The new steam canal boat *P. L. Sternberg*, and the steam-tugs *Gov. King* and *S. S. Whallon*, with the Repair scow in tow, (on which were the means of good cheer,) were moored in the acqueduct. The steamboat *Whack* was hard by, on her return trip from tide water.

At about 10¼ o'clock, the party, numbering some two hundred persons, left the Osborn House in procession, headed by a fine band of music.

A large crowd had gathered at the Aqueduct, to whom Com. Ruggles introduced Gov. King, who, when the cheering had subsided, spoke briefly. He said he rejoiced with the citizens of Rochester, and of the whole State, in view of the auspicious occasion. As an early advocate and an undeviating friend of the Canal policy of the State, he felt more satisfaction than he could well express in the occasion of this meeting. He did not doubt the entire success of the experiment now being made to introduce steam as the motive power on the Erie Canal. Its benefits [illegible] Rochester and the State would be incalculable. He exhorted them to stand by the Canal, to never flinch in giving their support to every measure calculated to develop its powers as the agency so ultimately linked with their prosperity. Gov. King said, let us stand firm, put on steam, and the Canal will then be able to defy all competition. In handsome terms Gov. King returned thanks for his reception. Alluding to Com. Ruggles, he said of him, "You have the man for the great work, on whom you may rely in any emergency. I give him to you, and here he is." [Cheering.] Gov. King then introduced Com. Ruggles, who was received with immense applause.

Mr. Ruggles begged to thank his fellow-citizens, the inhabitants of Rochester, for this ardent manifestation of their regard. Indeed his official relations to the Canal, not only at present but in former years, had so intimately connected him with their highest and most enduring interests, that he almost claimed to be a citizen of Rochester. He would say that the city and its most estimable inhabitants always enjoyed, had and would ever enjoy, his best affections. It had been his good fortune, as well as his duty, to take an active part in that great struggle in the Canal Board, which had restored to this great manufacturing community, the precious waters of the Genesee River, of which they have been so long needlessly, if not unlawfully, despoiled. It was the dominant idea—the very key-note, as it were—of the Erie Canal to pour the waters of Lake Erie in ample volume through this State—to send them vigorously forward through this artificial channel from their great natural reservoir. It was, indeed, surprising that with such an immense and God-given supply the Canal authorities should ever have deemed it expedient or could have had the heart for many long years to take from this city the golden stream of the Genesee, the very life-blood of its "victorious industry." But common sense and justice prevailed at last, and Lake Erie was made to do its duty; and here, gentlemen, said Mr. Ruggles, you see its ample waters rolling at your feet. When the struggle first commenced, we saw the strange spectacle of the current of the Canal fed by the Genesee, running westward towards the Lake, robbing this busy city of its vital motive power. But this abuse is now effectually cured. The Genesee is restored to its legitimate owners, and the exhaustless Lake is discharging its noble and appropriate function of feeding and sustaining not only the present, but the future commerce and navigation of this great interior.

But, said Mr. Ruggles, I am admonished not to speak of the future, but rather of the past, for I see before me one of its most interesting and grand relics, and I cannot but think that, amid the joyousness of this occasion, and the animating prospect of vastly enhancing the capacity and value of the Erie Canal, by introducing steam navigation, and substituting mechanical for animal power, it is our duty to recur with gratitude to those great but departed master-spirits whose exertions and patriotism called this great work into being. "Gentlemen," said Mr. R., pointing to a mouldering arch of the old aqueduct still standing in the Genesee River, "there stands a portion of the very handiwork of De Witt Clinton! Is it not fitting that on a day and occasion like this his name should be spoken with grateful reverence? The work which he constructed was a graceful specimen of the civic architecture of his time. It is nearly the only visible token which remains of that work which filled the world with his fame. The massive aqueduct on which we are now standing is a *fitting type of the increased power and the increased* necessities of the present generation. But the old acqueduct, with its solitary arch, now wreathed with verdure, sufficed in its day to impregnate the State with the great idea. Let it, then, stand forever, a monument to teach all coming ages the energy and forecast of our fathers."

Mr. Ruggles' remarks were received with profound sensibility by the citizens of Rochester, whose taste and feeling will doubtless lead them to neglect no measures to preserve the interesting memorial so felicitously referred to.

The Steam Fleet soon moved off amid the cheers of the congregating thousands, and the animated strains of music. Everybody on board and on shore seemed to participate in the feelings which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire. The boats were gaily dressed with flags and banners, and as the fleet passed without the limits of the City the boats continued to be cheered from the bridges, which were thronged with animated crowds.

At various points the population of the surrounding country came forward to cheer on an enterprise which they fully realized was intimate with their prosperity.

At Spencerport there was a large gathering, and the party went ashore to the hotel. Gov. King was vociferously called for, who came forward, and, after thanking the people for their manifestations of partiality, said this day inaugurates a new era in canal navigation. It was the first time he had visited this vicinity, and he had come by means hitherto unknown to all of us, by steam on the canal. Gov. King referred gracefully to the fact that while we were this day introducing an improvement which was destined to develop the riches of our State, and link us to all the country, we were with awe realizing the great fact that the telegraph cable had been successfully laid, which was to link this Continent with the rest of the world. He exhorted the people to be true to the canal, for its completion and the application of steam would prove to them the greatest of blessings, and secure the means of communication that would defy all competition, let it come from whatever quarter it may. Gov. King was happy in his allution to achievements which our State had made under our improvement policy, which had this day received an impetus that would carry it forward to new and still greater conquests, an impetus for which much was due to the energy and genius of Com. Ruggles.

Gov. King retired with much applause, when, after being repeatedly called for, Com. Ruggles came forward. He said he had but a brief speech to make, and it would be this: To day we have begun a movement which has for its object the placing of Monroe County alongside of New-York City, and place your wheat in that market at 20 cents a bushel, and everything else in proportion.

This remark was received with great satisfaction, amid the manifestations of which Mr. Ruggles retired.

Gen. Bruce spoke next. He glanced at the achievements of our canal policy, referred to the impetus which had been given to the old canal feeling by the appearance on the line of the canal of Commissioner Ruggles, whose name would live as long as a trace of the Erie Canal was left.

At the conclusion of Gen. Bruce's remarks, Mr. Ruggles came forward and disclaimed any extraordinary credit; he had simply undertaken to do his duty, and it gave him great pleasure to state that in all he had done—and he believed all he should propose to do—he had thus received, and he did not doubt he should continue to receive, the hearty co-operation of his colleagues, Messrs. Sherrill and Jaycox. Better co-workers he could not wish to have. *Their hearts and hands were in it*, and he desired to bear testimony to the hearty and valuable co-operation in the great work which has given occasion for the demonstrations of this day.

A call was made for Commissioner Jaycox, who said that nothing could be truer than that the enlargement and the highest development of our Canal system had in him a warm and constant friend. He said he hoped to see the day—and that not distant—when it would be no extraordinary thing to see floating the whole length of your canal steamers carrying from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels of flour from the Lakes to tide water in the space of four and five days. We had this year seen the beneficial effects of reduced tolls. Through steam still greater results were to ensue. Mr. Jaycox referred to the results of our canal system in developing the country, and in glowing terms contemplated the prospect which was opening to us. The remarks of Commissioner Jaycox were listened to with marked attention, and at the end he was heartily cheered.

Mr. Clapp, of the Buffalo *Express*, and late Commissioner Hinds also spoke, when the party re-embarked.

Brockport was soon reached, the speed being upwards of six miles an hour. A large gathering were on hand to receive us. Speeches were made by Gov. King, Gen. Bruce, Alderman Parsons, of Rochester, Mr. Clapp, and others.

Here Gov. King, Mr. Seaman, his Secretary, and Commissioner Ruggles, took the cars for Lockport, to pass the night with Gov. Hunt. The rest of the party, in high glee, steamed on their way, to be joined by the Commissioner and his party in the morning.

The result of the trip, as bearing on the problem of steam navigation on the Canal, was eminently satisfactory. The steamboat *Sternberg* readily made four miles an hour, with no more commotion than an ordinary horse boat. The consumption of fuel is an economical feature. It is confidently predicted that a boat carrying a load of 150 tons will, at no distant day, make its way to tide-water in four days. Of these particular results more hereafter.

We are nearing Albion, and the sun is declining low in the West. Much of the time since we left Rochester has been spent in stoppages—some of them unnecessary, resulting from imperfect arrangements. Nevertheless a gay party has had a "good time."

There will be a reception at Lockport to-morrow, and reach Buffalo in the evening, where much interest is felt in the experiment—if so it can be now called.

RODERICK.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man, about 30 years of age, dressed in a brown woolen coat, brown pants, blue stockings and heavy brogans, was found, Sunday, in the water foot of Pier No. 8 East River. Coroner Perry held an inquest on the body, and the verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The Approaching Fetes at Cherbourg.

Important Proceedings in the British Parliament.

The Right of Visit Definitely Abandoned.

DETAILS OF LATE INDIA NEWS.

The steamship *Arago*, on the 28th July from Southampton, arrived at this port yesterday morning. A brief summary of her news has been already telegraphed from Cape Race.

The London *Post* says that the Marechal Duc de Malakoff will accompany Her Majesty to her visit to Cherbourg. His Excellency will be on board the flag-ship, the *Royal Albert*, in compliance with an invitation from his old companion in arms, Admiral Lord Lyons.

The *Times* says that, on Saturday, July [illegible], Her Majesty's Ministry celebrated the approaching close of the session by the customary whitebait dinner, at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich. The whole of the Ministers were present.

The Court Journal has the following:

"A most extraordinary discovery, which for obvious reasons, is sought to be kept a profound secret, has taken place in an old ruined house at Triel. An immense chest, full of gold and silver coins of English stamp, has been found concealed in one of the cellars, where it had been carefully walled up. From the papers and documents contained likewise in the chest, it has become evident that the house was once inhabited by Bolingbroke, who must have lain concealed here during the period wherein his whereabouts has always remained a puzzle to biographers and historians. In one of his letters, he mentions that 'his retreat is convenient to the coast;' and the house in question is found to possess a subterranean passage leading down to the water's edge. The money is evidently the result of the subscription raised by the Party of the Pretender, for want of which the latter was prevented from striking a decisive blow."

A numerously attended meeting of the Jewish community was held Monday afternoon, July [illegible], at the London Tavern, to commemorate the passing of a law which admitted Jews to Parliament.

Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. Harrison have accepted a new opera from the pen of Mr. Balfe. This work is to be produced in October at Drury Lane.

The number of troops conveyed to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, between October, 1857, and May, 1858, amounted to 5,171, and the number of officers, 236.

The *Post* says: "Prince Adelbert, of Prussia, has accepted the invitation sent to him in the name of the Emperor to be present at the *fêtes* of Cherbourg."

The *Heather Bell* is announced from Melbourne with 75,792 ounces of gold, valued at £[illegible]. The only ship known to be actually at sea from Melbourne with gold, is the *Eagle*, which has now been out 69 days, with £108,809.

The *Times* correspondent says: "The Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs had a long conference on the 21st inst. with the English Minister on the questions alluded to in Lord Malmesbury's speech, touching the conduct of the Spanish Government on the Slave-trade and Cuba. A ministerial journal *seems confident that the point will* be satisfactorily arranged.

It is said that the Spanish Government have decided on sending a steam-frigate and corvette to the *fêtes* at Cherbourg. It is stated in an article of the *Moniteur* that the roads and docks at the port of Cherbourg will contain 80 ships of the line at anchor. It is now said that on further examination 100 ships may safely anchor there."

The Paris correspondent to the *Post* says: "The Sardinian squadron that was on its way to Cherbourg has received orders to alter its course and cruise on the coast of Candia, for the protection of the Christian population."

The Paris papers of Sunday, have the following telegram, dated Trieste, July 23: "Advices from Constantinople of the 17th announce that the Minister of Police, Mehemet Pasha, has been sent to Candia on a special mission, by his Government. He is provided with fresh instructions. Tranquility has been restored at Canea."

The Approaching Celebration at Cherbourg.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Monday, July [illegible], 1858.

The great pre-occupation of the moment is the coming celebration at Cherbourg. Every paper one opens, every man one meets, talks of nothing but Cherbourg. When I told you a few weeks ago the magnitude this event was likely to assume, I was far from imagining its real extent. It is assuredly well that the directors of the railway between Paris and Cherbourg were able last week to announce the completion of the last section of the road, otherwise immense difficulties would have been encountered as well in the organization of the *fêtes* as in the arrival of the visitors at Cherbourg. The prospect is that the crowd of distinguished visitors will be immense, but the promised parade of vessels has materially diminished. The English fleet will number but sixteen vessels, the French less than double that number, while those from other nations will not number a dozen in all. The parade of men-of-war may therefore be set down at fifty, but they will all be vessels of the first class of modern naval construction, and as such will form an imposing and interesting feature of the occasion. The United States frigate *Preble*, Capt. Craven, on a practicing excursion with the students of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, has arrived at Cherbourg, and will be present at all the *fêtes* there and at Brest.

The Emperor will arrive at Paris from Plombières to-morrow, and, in company with the Empress, will leave for Cherbourg, the 3d of August. They will stop the first night at Caen, where a ball will be given them, and the next day will arrive at Cherbourg in advance of the hour for the arrival of the Queen of England. The Queen will remain from the 4th to the 6th, when she will return to England, landing at her marine residence on the Isle of Wight. At first it was not supposed that Her Majesty would land, and that the imperial and royal interview would take place on board the *Reine Hortense*. The opinion now prevails that she will land, and that a grand ball will take place in her honor at the Palace of the Prefect. But nothing official has yet appeared on that part of the programme which refers to the manner of the interview between the sovereigns.

On the 7th, after the departure of the Queen, the important part of the ceremonies will take place. The water will be let into the basins, the new man-of-war *Jean Bart* will be launched, and the statue of Napoleon I. will be inaugurated. It will thus be seen that the Queen will not be present at the inauguration of the great naval station built as a menace to England. She appears simply to have taken advantage of the visit of the Emperor of France to one of his maritime ports near England, to render him a visit, and she leaves before the event which brought the Emperor there is consummated. It is true that the excuse offered is that she had already promised a visit to her daughter at Berlin at the same epoch, and that therefore she could not remain as late as the 7th. But then it must be recollected that her daughter is not actually suffering, and that the Queen stops, after leaving Cherbourg, three or four days at Osborne, before starting up the Rhine. Thus it will be seen that, if she had chosen to do so, she might have extended her visit one day longer at Cherbourg, without inconvenience, in order to see the inauguration of the port. The reclamations of the English people, therefore, against the presence of the Queen at the inauguration, are technically, at least, without foundation.

On the 7th, at the moment of filling the docks [illegible]

[illegible] will make one of those [illegible] speech which will be [illegible] interest by the intentions that [illegible] forth in regard to late events in [illegible]. In the evening there will be fireworks [illegible] perhaps a ball. [illegible] next day (Sunday) their Majesties will leave [illegible] with the fleet, where they remain three [illegible] and where the fleet will perform evolutions [illegible] proceed to Lorient, partly by sea, and partly by land, and returning through the country and receiving *fêtes* at all the principal towns, will arrive at Paris the 21st of August.

The life the Emperor is leading at Plombières is in strong contrast with that of the Tuileries. Plombières is but a small village, situated in a valley so narrow that it has but one street. This street, since his Majesty's residence there, is decorated with flags, and every Sunday evening the citizens illuminate their houses for two hours. The Emperor lodges in the house of the Prefect which is given up to his use, with a house adjoining; and he has besides a cottage in the environs to which he walks in the day time, and where he [illegible]. The imperial park is but a [illegible] piece of swamp bought three years ago by the Emperor, drained and planted with trees and flowers. In this park the Emperor is now laying out, under his own engineering and supervision, a [illegible] river. He spends hours sometimes with the workmen, directing their labors.

The Emperor rises early, takes his bath, and then writes or reads. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, arrives M. Mocquard, his famous Secretary, with an enormous portfolio under his arm with work for his Majesty. They work together until all the business of the day is finished, and ready to be sent off to the Ministers at Paris, and then if there is time before the twelve o'clock breakfast, His Majesty takes a walk in the park, while M. Mocquard dispatches the courier. His Majesty never allows business to accumulate on his hands, and in this he is well seconded by his Secretary. The confidence of Napoleon in M. Mocquard is so great that he leaves much of his minor business to his discretion, and he never allows any measure to issue to the public, that has not first passed under the scrutinizing eye of his intelligent Secretary. M. Mocquard's influence with the Emperor is said to be beyond that of any of his Ministers. Fortunately he is a man of superior ability and judgment, and is thus enabled to render His Majesty valuable assistance.

The Imperial Park at Plombières is the resort of all the fashion of the place, and since his Majesty has found the waters useful, hundreds of fashionable invalids, or would-be invalids, have followed his example. The Emperor shows himself in the crowd accompanied generally with two aids-de-camp. He mixes promiscuously among the promenaders, and is treated with that respect without curiosity which is so natural to the French. He speaks more frequently to the peasants and the workmen whom he encounters, than to those who by their position would seem to have more right to his attentions. It is indeed a suggestive sight, to see a man whose name fills the world, and upon whose shoulders rest such mighty interests, thus seeking silence and solitude in an obscure country village, without any of the society or the excitement which pertain to his position. Certainly Napoleon's mind is a serious and a meditative one; he has not a particle of the Frenchman either in his *esprit*, his habits of thought, his manners, his tastes or his person, and such persons most frequently love to find themselves in the midst of noise and confusion, as if they were delighted in being admired for their impassibility.

Yet with all his impassibility of character, and with the calm which reigns in appearance around his daily life at Plombières, the Emperor can and does never forget that he is surrounded wherever he goes by an unknown band of men, who mysteriously make part of and creep through every crowd he encounters, charged with the protection of his person, and what is worse, that this band is necessary to the protection of his life. Another infernal plot to take his life has just been discovered at St. Etienne, and thirty or forty arrestations made. A foundry of fulminating bombs, of the model of those of Orsini's, was found, and several finished bombs were seized. According to the Lyons journal, the whole population is in a state of fermentation, and it is supposed that the plot was an extended one.

Mlle. Eveillard, the heroic daughter of the murdered Consul at Djidda, has arrived at Paris, and is, for the moment, the lioness of the town. She is a girl of 19, tall, with dark hair and eyes, an expression of decision of character, and decidedly handsome. One of the wounds which she bears is a sabre cut which extends from the ear to the corner of the mouth, and is not yet healed. M. Emeray, the Chancellor of the Consulate, a young man of 25, arrived at the same time, and bears several wounds not yet healed. Mlle. Eveillard has brought her maid, who assisted in the defence of the house against the barbarians, and M. Emeray has brought his servant man, a native Arabian, who also fought bravely. M. Emeray says that after a long resistance in the several approaches to the upper part of the house, where the Consul and his wife had already been killed, unknown to him, and after having killed three or four of the enemy himself, he was finally overcome, and but for Mlle. Eveillard, would have been killed.

Mlle. Eveillard was called to the Palace of St. Cloud to-day, to see the Empress, who intends to offer her a place in her household. The Sultan of Turkey has already awarded her a large life pension, and the Empress will add sufficient to give her an income, perhaps, of three or four thousand dollars a year. M. Emeray has been named Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, and, it is expected, will return to Djidda in a man-of-war as Consul.

Three Italians of suspected character, one of whom was dressed as an ecclesiastic, have just been shown the French frontier. The charges against them were of the gravest character, and implicated them as of the Mazzini band. One other belonging to the same band has not yet been found.

Here is a bit of English susceptibility and French complacency that will not fail to amuse you. They complained at London that the new statue of Napoleon I., which stands in the docks at Cherbourg, and is to be inaugurated with them, points toward England. To calm the susceptibilities of the English in regard to the attitude of the statue, the Emperor gave the order that the architect should turn it half round, so that the finger will point in another direction. The English will thus be enabled to visit Cherbourg without fear of disagreeable reflections.

Alexandre Dumas, writing from St. Petersburg, sends a history of Hume, the medium, to his journal, the *Monte Cristo*. Hume is now married to a fortune and to a lady of rank, and from the ragged boy of five years ago, who intrigued his sixpenny dinner in the streets of New-York, he now takes rank among the highest aristocracy of Europe. There are few examples of more rapid promotion than this, and certainly none where the promotion was obtained in such an extraordinary manner. His short five years' history would form the most attractive book in the form of personal memoirs that has ever issued from the press; but to attain its full interest it ought to be written frankly as was the autobiography of Barnum, and this in his present position he dare not do.

MALAKOFF.

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE RIGHT OF VISIT.

House of Lords, Tuesday, July 26, 1858.

Lord Lyndhurst, in rising to put a question of which he had given notice to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with respect to the right of visit, said: Now, my lordships, no doubt, many most of you have read a speech which was made by Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, a short time since at a meeting of his fellow subjects to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence. On that occasion [illegible] stated that the question of the right of visiting American vessels in time of peace [illegible] had been *finally settled*. This is a subject, my lords, of so much importance and such deep interest that it is material that we should receive a distinct and precise account of the terms on which that settlement is based; and I have therefore given notice of a question which I intend to propose to my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in order that he may give us some explanation on the subject to which I have referred. Many persons—perhaps I ought not to say "many persons," but several persons, and those in high political position—appear to think that that proceeding was not justified, and that in point of fact we have surrendered a most valuable and important right. The answer which I make to that is that *we have surrendered no right, for that, in point of fact, no such right as that which is contended for has ever existed. We have abandoned the assumption of a right, and in doing so, we have, I think, acted justly, prudently and wisely.* [Hear, hear.] Now, my lords, with your permission, I shall proceed to make a few observations upon the general question, and to refer to some authorities on the subject; but I assure you that I should not have troubled you were it not that I think it is of great importance that this question should be distinctly and finally understood and settled. The first proposition which I state is this: That in no writer on international law has that right ever been asserted; and, in the next place, that there is no decision of any court of justice having jurisdiction to decide such questions in which that right has been admitted. I wish in making this assertion to fortify myself by some authorities; and I cannot quote a higher or a better authority than that of the English Judge, Lord Stowell, who states distinctly, in the words which I am about to read—in conformity with what I have stated—that no such right has ever been asserted by any competent authority. The noble lord here quoted many high authorities to show that the right of visit never existed, and in conclusion said: My lords, I thought it my duty to make these observations, and to bring this matter clearly before you, accompanied by the quotations which I have read—with which, no doubt, many of your lordships are perfectly familiar—in order to afford an opportunity to any noble lord to refute the positions which I have laid down, if they are capable of refutation. The question which I wish to put to the Foreign Secretary is this: Whether he is prepared to lay on the table of the House the correspondence with the American Government with respect to the right of visitation?

The Earl of Malmesbury—I am very glad, my lords, that my noble and learned friend has made an opportunity—if I may so say—for giving us his opinion on this very important matter. [Hear, hear.] That opinion must be of immense importance in Europe and America. I may say that it must finally settle this dispute, and if it be ever again mooted, my noble and learned friend's opinion will be quoted, as he himself has quoted the opinion of his great predecessor, Lord Stowell. It is a great pleasure to me to hear that he concurs entirely in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, which we took before replying to the note of General Cass. *They asserted unanimously that the international law was exactly as it has been described by my noble and learned friend.* Upon that opinion Her Majesty's Government acted, and at once frankly confessed that, having no title to the assumption which had hitherto been made to a general right of visit and search, *they abandoned both those claims.* At the same time we placed before the American Government the paramount necessity of drawing up some instructions, perfectly identical in character, which might be placed in the hands of the naval officers of both countries, and, if possible, of all maritime nations, so that, all acting in the same manner, commerce may no longer be obstructed, and we may never again run the risk of those quarrels which have been caused by former assertions of a greater right. Negotiations have gone as far as this—*that we have given up the assumption which we have so long made to a right of visit and search*; and the American Government, on the other hand, have stated that they are ready to listen to and consider any suggestions which we may make with a view to the verification of the flag. We have made the same suggestion to the Government of France; and that Government, appreciating the great importance of the question, have agreed to consider any proposition that we may make, and on their part to suggest any proposition which may appear likely to be of service. But there can be no doubt that, although we all agree that the dignity of our several nations would be compromised by allowing a right of visit and search, it is inevitably necessary that some security should be taken against a fraudulent use of the national flag. [Hear, hear.] Further than that negotiations have not proceeded, and although it is not usual to produce papers under these circumstances, yet Her Majesty's Government have no objection to place on your lordships' table the correspondence which has taken place as far as it goes. Your lordships will understand that it goes no further than that we have abandoned the right of search and visit, and that the American Government have agreed to entertain and consider in a fair spirit any suggestions we may make in order to obtain some security against the fraudulent adoption of the American flag. The French Government have also been communicated with, and they are ready and even anxious, to assist us in attaining the object. [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Aberdeen stated that the whole question was virtually settled when he was at the Foreign-Office in 1842 and 1843.

The Earl of Malmesbury—The noble Earl who spoke last, omitted to mention one very important matter. No doubt the noble Earl and the Ministry with which he was connected assumed that the law was such as it has been laid down by my noble and learned friend. But he did not say that the American Government invariably went further, and asserted that they had a right to maintain their own police, and that whatever might be on board a vessel, if the American flag were flying, we had no right to visit it. They said that they constantly carried out a visitation by their own police, and that they would not be meddled with by any other country. Then came the question of discretion. I admit that lately, I know not by whose orders, there has appeared to be an increased activity exhibited by our cruisers in searching American vessels. There can be no doubt that the accounts given to the American Government have been immensely exaggerated, and I may state that after a careful examination, I have not found any instance in which our cruisers have behaved even with incivility to the officers of any American vessel which they have boarded; but at the same time I must admit that in the exercise of that discretion which is given to them under the orders of the noble Earl there has been a want of judgment in some cases, and that our officers have visited vessels which there was no fair reason to suppose were engaged in the Slave-trade. The noble Earl has asked me whether I have altered those instructions. I have not done so. They remain precisely as they were. But I do not think they are so safely worded as they might be, and I think they might be improved so as not to expose our officers to the risk of making mistakes which amount to an infraction of international law, and which place them in an unfair position such as no officers, and especially young officers, ought to occupy. Pending the arrangement which I have sketched out, that English cruisers should search suspected English vessels, that Americans should search suspected American vessels, and that French cruisers should search suspected French vessels, without actually altering the instructions heretofore acted upon, we have thought it right to suspend them until the negotiations have proceeded further. We have also ordered our cruisers to respect the American flag under any circumstances. The Americans, on their part, have added a considerable number of cruisers on the coast, and have promised, during this period of inactivity on our part, which, I trust, may be but short, to use all the activity they can in order that the American flag, which, I fear, has been several times used by slavers, may not be prostituted to the purposes of the Slave-trade. [Hear.]

The conversation then dropped.

From the London Times, July 28.

The other day we found ourselves roughly handled by a highly vituperative contemporary for informing our readers—as we had done in the utmost simplicity—that England had given up the supposed right of visiting and searching any vessels suspected of being slavers. To illustrate the small value of our statements it was observed that we had announced the repudiation of this claim, and, as it turned out, the claim had not been repudiated. We do not make a point of always reaffirming what anybody may please to deny, otherwise we might have to state the same truth a hundred times. It was, however, happily done for us in the Lords on Monday night, when Lord Lyndhurst, with his accustomed clearness and force, asked the meaning of the American Minister's announcement that the Right of Search and Visit had been given up. The objection he took to the phrase was, that there *was nothing really to give up*; that the right had no existence, that it had no foundation in law, and had been expressly renounced by the most distinguished authorities on international law in England and the United States. The sea, he said, is common to all nations; on it all nations are equal; any ship on the open sea is as sacred as the territory of the nation it belongs to; a compulsory visit is tantamount to a violent landing or invasion; and, as no nation can be prejudiced by the crime of another nation, so the assumption of the American flag by foreigners does not justify us in any outrage on that flag borne by a vessel with a right to it. Nothing could be more satisfactory than Lord Lyndhurst's doctrine on the subject, the only wonder being that at this time of day the doctrine should have to be stated at all, and that it should be necessary to refer to such old and established authorities. It was, however, placed beyond further contradiction that, as Mr. Dallas had stated, the Right of Search or of Visit—for they are really the same thing—is no longer claimed, and, so far as Governments are concerned, there is no longer any difference between England and the United States. So much for the discovery just made elsewhere that the right was still insisted on, and that we had fallen into a ridiculous blunder in supposing it at an end. The answer to Lord Lyndhurst's question was what might be expected. Lord Malmesbury had only to say that the law officers had given opinions completely in accordance with those quoted by Lord Lyndhurst, *that the present state of the case was an understanding that each nation was to confine its visits to vessels bearing its own flag, and the American Government was to take proper measures to vindicate its flag from fraudulent adoption by strangers.*

The question and the answer, with the announcements made, the doctrines stated, and the authorities quoted, sufficiently bore us out in our announcement, taken as it was from the mouth of the American Minister. Some mystery, however, there was, and some mystery always will cling to statecraft in its simplest operation. It was evident that something had been given up, though Lord Lyndhurst said no right had been given up, since no right existed, and though Lord Malmesbury denied that the British Government had ever maintained that which it now declared it could not maintain. Had the conversation stopped there the public would have been slightly mystified, but would probably have thought it best not to raise the veil of official decency from the follies of the past. Lord Aberdeen, however, would not consent to this. The mystery lay in the past, and it was the past which he represented; so he rose to vindicate his Government and all the Governments for the last twenty years from the folly of claiming to visit and search vessels carrying the American flag. Lord Aberdeen had himself written many dispatches on the subject—many more, he hoped, than it would ever fall to the lot of Lord Malmesbury to write—all to the very purpose of the late announcement that the Right of Visit and Search had been given up. In fact, Lord Aberdeen had given it up many years ago, and left nothing for anybody else to give up. So the error of the announcement now made was, that it supposed something to be given up which had no existence, having been given up long ago. But,—and here is the mysterious something which no doubt has now been given up, and which has had a substantial existence up to this very year,—Lord Aberdeen had stood out for just so much questioning, and examining, equivalent to the actual stoppage and molestation of a suspected ship, as would help us to discover whether the ship was American or not. This, his lordship maintained, we had a right to do, and this he had stood out for. This he was still prepared to demand; and the demand, his lordship urges, is not all incompatible with the total surrender of the Right of Visit and Search.

If Lord Aberdeen meant anything more than a matter of courtesy, anything more than such a question as the weakest ship afloat might put to the strongest, then we are persuaded *his Lordship was mistaken in supposing that he had settled this business long ago.* What other States demand, and what we have conceded, recently as it appears to us, and as Lord Aberdeen himself seems to imply, is that the smallest act of force or exhibition of superior strength, to the annoyance or interruption of a foreign ship on the open sea, *is at our own risk.* We must do it on the speculation that if we turn out wrong in our suspicion we must make proper apologies and reparation to the suspected vessel. We have no right to fall back upon. It is, as the American lawyers say, a parallel case to the arrest of a supposed criminal. If he turns out an innocent man, we are liable to an action for assault, or false imprisonment, and we must purchase peace as well as we can. We may, indeed, have plenty of reason to suspect the vessel, and if our suspicions turn out well founded, we are safe; but if not, the mistake is our own, and we must pay for it. That is the present understanding between us and the United States, *and we believe it justifies the announcement that the Right of Search and Visitation has now been wholly abandoned.*

THE COPYRIGHT QUESTION.

Lord Lyndhurst presented petitions from the Society of Arts, from the Royal Institution of British Artists, and from a great number of artists, praying for the extension of the law of copyright. After enumerating a number of facts to point out the necessity of such extension, he moved that a committee for the purpose should be appointed, and the members named at once.

THE NEW-CALEDONIA BILL.

The Earl of Carnarvon moved the second reading of the Government of New-Caledonia bill. After a few words from the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Wodehouse, the bill was read a second time.

THE ADMISSION OF BARON ROTHSCHILD TO PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, Monday, July 26.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock, and before the commencement of public business, Baron Rothschild entered the House, and took a seat on one of the benches below the Speaker's gallery. He was accompanied by several private friends. The number of members present at the time was very small, but the benches on either side gradually filled, and more than one hundred honorable gentlemen voted in the division which subsequently took place.

The Speaker—Any honorable member who desires to take his seat will please come to the table to be sworn.

Baron Rothschild immediately presented himself at the bar, where he was met by Lord John Russell and Mr. Abel Smith, who, amid considerable cheering from the Opposition benches, led him to the table. He was about to take a copy of the prescribed oath from the hands of the clerk, when

Mr. Warren rose to order, and begged to put a question to the Speaker. The honorable and learned gentleman, however, was not allowed to proceed being received with cries of "Order!" and "Chair!"

The Speaker—The taking of his seat by an honorable member is a matter of privilege, and ought not to be interrupted by any discussion. [Cheers.]

Sir D. Le Marchant, the Clerk, again offered to Baron Rothschild a copy of the new oath required to be taken by members.

Baron Rothschild—I beg to state, Sir, that I have a conscientious objection to take the oath in the form in which it is now tendered to me.

The Speaker—The honorable member will please to withdraw.

The Baron retired behind the bar, whereupon Lord J. Russell moved a resolution in conformity with the act, to the effect that the Baron, a person professing the Jewish religion, was prevented from sitting and voting in the House by reason of his conscientious objection to take the oath in the form required by the act.

After some remarks by Mr. Warren, who appeared to have misunderstood the purport of the resolution, it was agreed to.

Lord J. Russell then moved a further resolution, likewise in pursuance of the act, "That any person professing the Jewish religion may henceforth, on taking the oath prescribed in an act of the present session of Parliament to entitle him to sit and vote in this House, omit the words, 'and I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian.'"

Mr. Warren said he should take the sense of the House upon this resolution.

Lord Hotham opposed the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Hadfield.

Mr. Walpole, reiterating his opinion that this was a religious rather than a political question, said he could not be a party to the resolution. If Jews were to be admitted, it should have been in a frank, honest manner.

Mr. Spooner and Mr. Newdegate spoke against the motion, which was supported by

Mr. Fox, who regretted that the claims of the Jews had not been admitted upon the broad ground of religious liberty.

Lord J. Russell made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Walpole, and, upon a division, the resolution was carried by 69 to 37.

Baron Rothschild then advanced to the table, conducted as before, by Lord John Russell and Mr. Smith, and as he walked up the floor of the House, he was greeted with loud cheering from the Opposition benches. He desired to be sworn upon the Old Testament, and his request being at once complied with by the Speaker, he took the new form of oath, omitting the words, "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian." The hon. gentleman then signed the roll of Parliament, and after shaking hands with the Speaker and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he took a seat on the front Opposition bench below the gangway, between Lord Harry Vane and Mr. Crawford. He there received the congratulations of many hon. members, and during the course of the subsequent proceedings he exercised the most important function of a legislator, by voting twice upon the Corrupt Practices' Prevention Act Continuance Bill.

The Goodwood Races.

SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN HORSE ORLANDA.

From the Times, 29th July.

The programme of the meeting has been judiciously revised. The alterations have been effected with much discrimination; and, although they are few, they have materially strengthened a list which was in parts meagre and unattractive. By acting upon the suggestion made in the daily papers last year to bring the Stewards' Cup forward to the first day, an item of interest was imported into a card which would otherwise have provided merely a scanty supply of sport. With the exception of that event, the races decided were not remarkable for the numerical strength of the fields. Still, an improvement in the number of starters will be made with the meeting, and a paucity of racing will not be a subject of complaint.

Nereus won the first event in a canter, and for the second the American colors were borne in triumph past the post. Indeed, the match between *Mimosa* and *Orlanda* resolved itself into a match of judgment between the representative of the American turf in this country and an English gentleman of acknowledged shrewdness in racing affairs. Each gentleman had in turn possessed the animals which were pitted against each other, and the result showed that John Bull in his turf pursuits is sometimes outwitted by Jonathan. The success of *Orlanda* proved at least the correctness of Mr. R. Ten Broeck's judgment. *Toxophilite*, who was reported lame, was withdrawn from the Gratwicke Stakes, and the race was reduced to a match between *Mentmore* and *Maid of Kent*. The affair was a burlesque, for the horses walked more than half the distance. *Mentmore* shook the *Maid of Kent* off with difficulty, and, indeed, the layers of the odds were not very easy in their minds until after the horses had passed the post. The defeat of *Merryman* for the Lavant Stakes created some sensation, and caused his retrogression in the Derby betting 30 to 1. He ran for the first time in Mr. Greville's colors.

The Stewards' Cup commanded twenty-eight runners, and was the prettiest and most exciting race of the day. It was won by *Glenmasson*, of whom, it may be remembered, great expectations were entertained for the Derby of 1857, but who broke down shortly before the race. He won with ease to-day, *Zouave*, the French champion, achieving the second honors, while the American *Babylon* could not obtain a place. The Ham Stakes was won by *Mayonaise* a good-looking daughter of *Teddington*, and the last event was remarkable from the fact of two out of the three starters breaking down.

The weather was cloudy, slight showers fell at intervals, and the spectators quitted the Park amid a soaking shower of rain. The company in the Grand Stand comprised many aristocratic ministers, but the attendance was very scanty, and altogether we do not remember a duller opening day. From our list of quotations it will be seen that the betting on coming events was very limited. The most important was the retrogression of *Toxophilite* for the St. Leger. When the ring was first formed four to one was taken about him to money, afterwards eight to one was laid, but before the close of the afternoon six to one was booked about him. The "Stakes" was scarcely touched upon, and the "Cup" was a dead letter.

The following are the different contests in which American horses were engaged:

MATCH; 200, h. ft. One mile.

Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Orlanda, by Cossack, 4 yrs., 6 st. 12 lbs., (Plumb)	1
Mr. Payne's Mimosa, 3 yrs., 6 st. 6 lbs., (Challoner,)	2

Betting—6 to 5, at first 5 to 4, on Mimosa.

Orlanda led from start to finish, and won easily by two lengths.

The Lavant Stakes, of 50 sovereigns each, 30 ft., for 2 year olds; colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 3 lbs. Winners extra. Half a mile. 10 subs.

Mr. F. Robinson's Ariadne, by Newminster, 8 st. 3 lbs., (A. Day)	1
Mr. Greville's Merryman, 8 st. 13 lbs.—including 6 lbs. extra—(Flatman)	2
Mr. J. Merry's Lord of the Manor, 8 st. 7 lbs., (Wells)	3
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Woodburn, 8 st. 7 lbs., (Ford)	4

Betting—5 and 6 to 4 on Merryman; 3 to 1 against Ariadne; 7 to 2 against Lord of the Manor.

After one failure they got away, Woodburn being the last off. Merryman and Lord of the Manor were in front for the first 100 yards; Ariadne then took up the running, and, the favorite failing in his effort to get up, she won by three-quarters of a length, the second beating the third by a head. Bad fourth.

The Stewards' Cup, (Handicap,) value 300 sovs., by subscription of 10 sovs. each, with 100 added. The surplus to be paid to the winner in specie. T. Y. C. 56 subs.

Mr. J. H. C. Wyndham's Glenmasson, by Gotharstone, 4 yrs., 7 st. 5 lbs., (French)	1
Count de Lagrange's Zouave, 3 yrs., 7 st. 3 lbs., (Grimmer)	2
Lord Anglesey's Tricolour, 4 yrs., 7 st., (Roe)	3
Mr. Copeland's The Argosy, 3 yrs., 6 st. 4 lbs., (Ducker)	4
Mr. J. S. Douglas' Tournament, 4 yrs., 8 st. 12 lbs., (Fordham)	0
Mr. F. Fisher's New-Briton, (Ashmall)	0
Capt. Christie's Kestrel, 5 yrs., 8 st. 7 lbs., (Wells)	0
Duke of Beaufort's Peter Flat, 5 yrs., 8 st. 6 lbs., (A. Day)	0
Sir W. Booth's Beatrice, 4 yrs., 8 st. 2 lbs., (Plumb)	0
Lord Ribblesdale's The Happy Land, 3 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs., (F. Adams)	0
Sir J. B. Mills' The Flying Englishman, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs., (Flatman)	0
Mr. R. E. Cooper's King of the Forest, 4 yrs., 7 st. 12 lbs., (Charlton)	0
Lord Derby's Antiquary, 3 yrs., 6 st. 13 lbs., (Ryan)	0
Mr. S. Williams' Knight of Kars, 3 yrs., 6 st. 13 lbs., (L. Snowden)	0
Mr. A. Shickler's Martel-en-Tete, 3 yrs., 6 st. 12 lbs., (C. Bennett)	0
Lord Portsmouth's My Niece, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Brewety)	0
Mr. Merry's Blanche of Middlebie, 3 yrs., 6 st. 7 lbs., (Bullock)	0
Mr. Simpson's Magnet, 4 yrs., 6st. 6lb., (Walley)	0
Mr. La Mert's Dumfries, 3 yrs., 6st. 6lb., (Challoner)	0
Lord Clifden's Hydromel, 3 yrs., 6st. 6lb., (Bray)	0
Mr. R. Ten Broeck's Babylon, 4 yrs., 6st., 4lb., (Last)	0
Mr. Ford's Ophelia, 3 yrs., 6st., (Daley)	0
Mr. Wadlow's Chantress, 3 yrs., 6st., (Pritchard)	0
Lord W. Powlett's Frederick, 3 yrs., 6st., (Perry)	0
Sir J. Hawley's Dejanira, 3 yrs., 6st., (A. Edwards)	0
Mr. Mills' Convict, 3 yrs., 5st. 10lb., (Grimshaw)	0
Duke of Bedford's Soothsayer, 3 yrs., 5st. 6lb., (W. Bottom)	0
Mr. G. Lambert's Rocket, 3 yrs., 7st. 3lb., (Custance)	0

Betting.—4 to 1 against Convict, 7 to 1 against Glenmasson, 10 to 1 against King of the Forest, 100 to 8 against Peter Flat, 100 to 7 against Blanche of Middlebie, 20 to 1 each against Tournament, Beatrice, The Zouave, Rocket, Knight of Kars, Hydromel, Babylon, The Argosy and Soothsayer; 25 to 1 each against New Brighton and Frederick, 30 to 1 against Ophelia.

Before starting *Chantress* repeatedly broke away and ran a considerable distance before she was stopped. *New Brighton* and *Glenmasson* ran in front to the commencement of the grand stand enclosure, where *New Brighton* was beaten, and *Glenmasson* went on with the lead, and won easily by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between the second and third; three lengths between the third and fourth; *New Brighton* was fifth, separated by a distinct interval from the *Alderman's* filly, and behind them was *Knight of Kars* (sixth), heading a lot which comprised *Magnet, Frederick, Babylon, King of the Forest, Tournament*, and several others. The last three, beaten off, were *Dejanira, The Happy Land* and *Beatrice*.

Abuse of the American Flag—Capture of an American-Built Slaver by a British Cruiser.

From the United Service Gazette.

We are sure there is not a respectable citizen of the United States who would not feel indignant were he to know the infamous uses to which the flag of his free and independent nation is applied on the coast of Africa. We have recorded the capture of the schooner *Lydia Gibbs* by the *Trident*. The circumstances attending the boarding of that vessel are not singular, although it seldom happens that they terminate so successfully. The *Lydia Gibbs* is an American-built vessel of about 200 tons, of the model of the far-famed yacht *America*. She had been for some time at anchor in Whydah Roads, but having American colors flying, there was a difficulty in examining her closely, as her cargo was apparently undisturbed, and no United States man-of-war was at hand to ascertain the correctness of her papers. Boats of two or three of the English cruisers had been alongside, but could find nothing to justify a minute search likely to lead to detention. The *Lydia Gibbs* was, however, on the 29th May, fallen in with off the coast by Commander Close, of the *Trident*, and that officer, under a moral conviction that the vessel was not engaged in lawful business, sent a boat to board her. The party were received civilly, and, seemingly, with unconcern; but the examining officer being on the point of lifting the tarpaulin which covered her suspiciously large hatchway, the *pseudo* American skipper saw that his game was up. He ordered the mate to "tear down the rag," as he was not going to be *captured under those colors, which orders were* literally complied with, and at the same time he threw the papers overboard. The vessel being then denationalised, the British officer proceeded to open the hatches, when out walked 10 Spaniards, forming the slave crew, who had been concealed below. The *Lydia Gibbs* will, in all probability, be condemned in the Admiralty Court, and so far the ends of justice will be compassed; but is not this capture a convincing proof that Slavery cannot be put down if the flag bearing the stars and stripes of America is allowed to deter those engaged in the suppression from examining suspicious vessels?

The Baron de Reichenbach has just presented his collection of aerolites, worth 60,000 florins, to the University of Tubingen. There is but one fuller and finer in the world, that of Vienna.

INDIA.

The Defeat of Scindiah and the Capture of Gwalior.

Calcutta (June 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

The fall of Gwalior is still the topic of the week. You have doubtless received some particulars from Bombay, but I commence, for the sake of clearness, at the beginning. Sir Hugh Rose, it will be remembered, after the battle of Gorowlee, attacked Calpee from the Jhansi side. He had been directed to send one brigade to the other, or Gwalior side, but the rapid flight of the enemy, or some other cause, rendered this move impossible. The Sepoys, therefore, intimidated by the result of the battle, and seeing the road left open, fled without a struggle. Two thousand of them took the direction of Oude, crossed the Ganges, and escaped safely into that province. The remainder, about 6,000, though hotly pursued by Colonel Robertson, outmarched the British, and on or about the 30th of May reached Morar, the Gwalior cantonment. Tantia Topee, their leader, however, was not with them. He had gone on before, and had concealed himself in the bazaar of Gwalior, where, with the consummate tact of a native intriguer, he organized a plot for the deposition of Scindiah. The Maharajah himself, at the first news of the enemy's approach, sent off an express, urging, for the twentieth time, the advance of some Europeans. Even a wing, he said, would be of vital importance. There was barely time for a reply from Agra, and Scindiah marched out on the 2d of June with his own forces. He had two regiments of infantry, 1,000 irregular cavalry, some guns, and his personal body guard—all, I believe, horsemen. The order of battle was the regular one adopted by the natives—a division on the right, a division on the left, and the Maharajah himself, with the third, in the centre, a little backward from the other two. The enemy thus advanced up a lane, as it were, right in the teeth of the batteries and under a cross-fire. The enemy came on confidently, however; the right division gave way, and, wheeling round, joined the insurgents; the left, in some confusion, followed their example, and the guns were carried without a shot. There remained only the centre, composed principally of the body-guard. The point of honor with these men is the defence of their Sovereign. Scindiah showed no signs of quailing, and his guard had only to die fighting, and they did it. In three furious charges they almost regained the day, and it was not until one clear half of their number had been slain that the remainder accompanied Scindiah from the field. He fled first to Gwalior, then to Dholpore, and then to Agra where he arrived on the 3d, with an escort of British Irregular Horse. The rebels, thus reinforced, marched on to Gwalior. The town was at once occupied, the fort surrendered without a stroke, and the few troops in garrison accepted Tantia Topee as their ruler. Next day the army, now 12,000 strong, proclaimed Nana Sahib Maharajah of Gwalior, and assigned themselves six months' pay. One quarter of Gwalior was plundered, but Ram Rao, a disgraced official, but appointed Prime Minister, prohibited all outrages on pain of death, and actually succeeded in stopping them. The treasury, said to contain five millions, and really perhaps containing two millions, was plundered, and a heavy assessment placed upon the bankers. Detachments were posted to watch the British, to hold the Lushkur, or stationary camp, and to occupy the fort. The latter is a half ruined place at the top of an isolated rock, surrounded by a flat plateau. The rock is easy of ascent, and at this season, though there are several tanks, the supply of water must be very scanty. The rebels, however, have now once more guns and treasure, and they may make a stand. I do not think they will. They cannot descend the rock in the face of a strong body of cavalry, and the Sepoys never put themselves in a position from which there is no escape.

As soon as these events were known to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir H. Rose's two brigades were ordered to advance. The Third Europeans, a battery of horse artillery, and 300 of Meade's horse, were also directed to leave Agra, and join the advancing force. Sir Hugh Rose was sick, and Colonel Napier was ordered to command the army of Gwalior. Sir Hugh Rose, however, who had three sun-strokes at Koonch, recovered, and has by this time joined the army. They were to reach Gwalior by the 12th, but this has not been accomplished, the latest telegram mentioning only that Scindiah, with a few Mahratta levies, had joined the British troops. Some of the Sepoys are said to be flying towards Kotah, and others back into Bundelcund; but you will receive all these reports with some caution. Our enemies are always reported to be decimated till we arrive and find them in swarms.

The fall of Gwalior has created a profound sensation here, as indicating the thorough antagonism of all the military classes. Every one supposed that Scindiah could at least keep his men inactive—that the time had passed for any further revolts. If they were not loyal to us, they might be to their own Sovereign. The first approach of the Nana or his agents dissipated the delusion, and, for the first time in the rebellion, a native Prince has been driven from his throne merely for sympathizing with the British cause. The Nana has no brains, no skill, no special love from the people, but he is the most formidable enemy we have. He is the one man the disaffected can absolutely trust. Whoever else may sell them, he cannot. Whoever else may make a treaty, he can obtain no terms. There is an impassable barrier between him and the British; and the small Sirdars, who distrust their own brothers, are ready to rely on the Nana. For the rest, the movement on Gwalior, annoying as it may be, simply draws off the Sepoys from the great centres of our power.

[Our readers will remember that telegraphic dispatches of a later date than the foregoing letter, have announced the recapture of Gwalior by Sir Hugh Rose.—Ed.]

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

The theory of Glacier-motion put forth by Prof. James Forbes, of Edinburgh, in his "Travels through the Alps," was stated in these words: "*A glacier is an imperfect fluid, or a viscous body, which is urged down slopes of a certain inclination by the mutual pressure of its parts.*" The theory led to vigorous discussion; and influenced an English savan, Mr. Tyndall, to devote his mind to the study which Agassiz had ennobled; and he has been able to confirm and illustrate the views of Prof. Forbes, in a highly interesting manner. Faraday called attention some years ago to the fact, that two surfaces of ice at melting point will freeze together when placed in contact. This will happen in the sunshine, and even under hot water. Hence if ice be crushed or broken, and sufficient pressure applied to bring the surfaces of the separate fragments into contact, they will freeze together again into a perfectly solid mass. Ice, as Professor Tyndall has shown by experiment, can be forced into a mould and made to take what shape we please—not because it is an imperfect fluid like plaster of Paris, the particles of which move amongst themselves with little resistance—but because it possesses this peculiar quality of reuniting by the contact of adjoining surfaces, after the resistance which it offers to breakage has been overcome. Here, then, is the property of ice which was wanting to explain its obedience to the law of glacier-motion discovered by Forbes. Urged on by its own enormous weight, the glacier creeps forward, retarded at the sides and the bottom by the resistance of its rocky bed. Forced into new relative positions, its parts become separated by minute cracks, while at the same time other similar cracks are closed by the freezing together of surfaces now united by pressure. The law of its motion conforms to that of an imperfect fluid, and it is enabled to conform to that law by *fracture* and *regelation*.

So deep is the color which even a small proportion of gold gives to ruby glass, that if blown of ordinary thickness it would become opaque, and its beauty be entirely lost. To remedy this objection it is usual to pursue the following plan: The glass-blower takes up on the end of his iron pipe a certain required quantity of white or colorless glass, and this he dips into a pot of ruby, taking up a small quantity of it all over the white. He then blows the table of glass, which consists of white with a thin film of ruby on one side. This custom is very old, and the practice appears to have been used with the earliest specimens which have been met with. It must be obvious that any other color could be treated in the same way, and tables of white glass be made with coatings of blue, green, purple, or any other required color; and also that colors may be produced by combining with each other in separate plates—thus a beautiful purple is obtained by blowing a film of ruby between two of blue, or by sheets of blue and yellow producing green. Yet, curiously enough, ruby only was made in this way until the time of Henry VIII., when blue was treated in a similar manner; it was not until quite lately that other colors were made after this plan. All such glass is called coated, or more commonly flashed glass. Flashed glass offers an advantage to the maker of windows which is not obtainable from pot-metal. By grinding off the thin coating of red, blue, or purple, or by eating it away with fluoric acid, (a chemical expedient quite unknown to the ancient master,) he can produce a white or (as will be afterwards described) yellow device upon a piece of ruby or blue glass.

At a late session of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Duhamel communicated some interesting mathematical researches of his on the temperature of liquids when in motion. In 18[illegible] Baron Fourier had discovered the differential equations of the motion of heat in liquids; but, as their integration has not yet been effected, they are inapplicable in practice for the present. M. Duhamel has considered the subject from another point of view, viz., the determination of the temperature of subterraneous waters issuing from the orifice of an Artesian well, and has succeeded in solving four questions indirectly bearing on the matter; the solution of a fifth depends on an analytical difficulty hitherto unknown to science, and which M. Duhamel is endeavoring at present to unravel. M. Jobert (de Lamballe) gave an anatomical description of an electrical fish of the Silurian tribe, the Malapterurus, which inhabits the Nile and Senegal. Its length is between 40 and 50 centimetres; it has a large head, resembling a truncated cone, with a diameter of 10½ centimetres. The other diameters are; the neck, 20 centimetres; the middle of the body, 18; and the root of the tail, 17. The fish contains two electrical apparatuses, separated from each other by an aponeurotic partition. M. Guerin Meneville presented some specimens of a new Chinese silk-worm which feeds on the *Aylanthus Glandulosa*, a tree which is now as common in France as in China. The new species in question appears to thrive well in our latitudes.

M. Dieterici, Professor at the University of Berlin, has just presented to the Academy of Sciences of that city, a paper on the subject of the population of the earth. The author estimates the actual population of the earth at 1,288 millions, viz., Europe, 272; Asia, 755; America, 59; Africa, 200; and Australia, 2. The average of the evaluations made by geographers gave, he says, the number of the inhabitants of Europe at 255 millions, but as most of them, owing to the period when their works were published, had not the advantage of the several census taken within the last fifteen years, the number of 272,000,000 was that which came nearest to the truth. The progressive increase in the population of Europe was, moreover enormous. In 1787, according to a calculation made by order of Louis XVI., it amounted to 150 millions; and in 1805, it had reached 200 millions. It was more difficult to estimate the population of Asia, for geographers who had written during the last 25 years on the subject had shown extraordinary differences of opinion. Some had given to that part of the world only 390 millions of inhabitants, whereas China alone contained a greater number. The figure of 750 millions might be considered as near as possible to the truth, when the difficulties of getting at any exact estimate was looked to. As far as regards Africa, still greater uncertainty prevailed. The author, however, has carefully availed himself of the works of the last explorers of the central portion of that country, as well as of the official returns from Algeria, Senegal, and the Cape of Good Hope. The estimate made by him, may be perhaps about one-quarter or one-fifth too high.

Mr. L. L. Hill, who did not invent methods of producing colored daguerreotypes and of silvering the mirror-plates at half-price, claims now to have invented machinery for producing light at one-fifth the cost of ordinary coal-gas, and heat at a cost, compared with that from wood and coal, merely nominal. He represents his theory to be as follows: The hydrogen of the air unites with the hydrogen of a chemical compound he has devised, and produces a gas, "a true gas—and this gas burns with a *blue flame*, fully equal in intensity to the 'compound,' or 'oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe,' of Dr. Hare. That is, my flame, like Dr. Hare's, will burn iron and steel, melt platina, and produce the Drummond Light with a sphere of lime." In regard to the chemical compound referred to, Mr. Hill says:

"One of my results was the production of alcohol, from its elements; and growing out of this was a successful attempt making artificial caoutchouc. In some variations of the latter process there was produced a black magma, which I found acted very singularly upon air; actually depriving its oxygen of some of its reaction. For example, air which had been acted upon by the substance referred to, became a preservative of flesh, and would not even moist, rust iron, or oxydize potassium, or support combustion. I treated this magma with nitric acid, and obtained a peculiar etherial liquid, a few drops of which rendered a cubic foot of air combustible. This was my foundation, and upon it has grown what I humbly pronounce a splendid structure. After many changes and juxtapositions of this staple, I finally succeeded, two years ago the present month, in producing a chemical compound possessed of properties and states of aggregation adapted to the purpose in view."

Mr. Hill has patented his process and stands stands ready to sell rights.

A Paris correspondent of the *Independance* asserts that the long-expected comet, called "Charles V." has been discovered by means of the powerful telescope of the Observatory, and that it is calculated the comet will be visible to the naked eye in the course of the next three weeks. This comet, if it should appear, was discovered in March, 1556, by Fabricius, and is calculated to be the same that was visible in 1264. Arago reckons on its reappearance in August. He says in his *Astronomie Populaire*, Vol. II. p. 343:

"The interval that elapsed between the two apparitions (1264 and 1556) is about 292 years, which brings the epoch of its next return to 1848. On the account of planetary perturbations it ought to be looked for from 1856 to 1860."

Perhaps it may not be superfluous to mention that this comet derives its designation from the Emperor Charles V. having considered its apparition as a celestial signal sent to warn him that he should prepare for death. This event did not occur, however, until the 21st of September, 1558. Perhaps few of your readers are aware that Roman Catholics are indebted for the ringing of the Angelus bell at mid-day in churches to the brilliant comet of 1456, which so frightened Pope Calixtus that he ordained a public prayer at that hour. Another comet in 1596 is said by old authors to have engendered the terrible pest of that year, the first symptom of which was violent sneezing; thence the custom of "God bless you."

The machine of electrical induction of Ruhmkorff is frequently damaged by the electrical spark, instead of passing between the poles of the instrument, forcing its way through the apparatus itself. To avoid this danger, M. Jan has devised the plan of plunging the apparatus in a non-conducting liquid, such as the spirits of turpentine. The liquid filling the interstices of the coil, constituting the immediate instrument of the induction, assures the perfect isolation of the several convolutions, and if a spark too violent passes through the instrument, the presence of a non-conducting fluid stops its passage and insures safety. M. Quet, using the Ruhmkorff machine, has produced results which have hitherto defied the Voltaic battery, and, of course, the ordinary electrical machine. Submitting to it bi-carbonated hydrogen gas, he has decomposed it, obtaining a pulverulent deposit of carbon. He has also achieved the decomposition of alcohol; but this has been done by the voltaic pile. The product was the same as in decomposition by heat.

Following the experiments of M. Thilorier, in solidifying carbonic acid, M. Charles Drion, Professor in the Lyceum of Versailles, has been experimenting upon other volatile liquids, to ascertain whether any possesses equal power of dilatation, at temperatures sufficiently remote from their boiling point. He has chosen hydrochloric ether, and sulphurous acid for his experiments, and premising that M. Thilorier attributed to carbonic acid a co-efficient of dilatation, between zero and 30 degrees centigrade, represented by the number 0,0142, signifying that between those degrees, the fluid dilated four times more than atmospheric air. We add his results:

HYDROCHLORIC ETHER.	
At zero, centigrade, mean dilatation	[illegible]
Between 121 and 128 degrees	[illegible]
Between 128 and 134 degrees	[illegible]
Between 144.5 and 149.25	[illegible]
SULPHUROUS ACID.	
Between zero and 18 cent., mean dilatation	[illegible]
Between 91 and 99.5	[illegible]
Between 108.5 and 115.5	[illegible]
Between 116 and 129	[illegible]
Between 132 and 137	[illegible]

Thus at about 125 cent., hydrochloric ether attains the tenuity of the gases; while sulphurous acid does so at 95. Above those temperatures the dilatation advances at a very surprising rate.

At the Roman Observatory, M. Secchi has obtained a good photograph of Saturn, which shows not only the dark spaces between the planet and the ring, but the shadow of the planet upon the ring. It also establishes two points of considerable interest: First, that the planet is darker than the ring; and, second, that the light of the planet is more powerful than that of our moon. The proof of this is, that it requires 20 seconds to produce a photographic image of the moon, while that of Saturn is produced in eight minutes, or 480 seconds. But Saturn is at least 80 times farther from us than the moon; and, instead of requiring 80 times the number of seconds to produce his image, he required only 24 times. M. Secchi infers from the planet's superior photographic power that he is surrounded by a reflecting atmosphere, while the moon is destitute of such, and entirely black.

M. Piasse, a French chemist, has made experiments which induce him to believe that the blue color of the sea in some parts of the globe, the Mediterranean, &c., is to be ascribed to a combination of copper and ammonia; the green color of other seas to a chloric compound of copper. M. Piasse suspended a bag at the sides of a steamer sailing between Marseilles and Corsica, which contained iron nails and chips. On opening the bag after several voyages, it was found that the iron was covered by a layer of precipitated copper. Messrs. Durocher and Malaguti, on [illegible] for the iron of the [illegible] and arrived at the conclusion that the [illegible] at least, two millions of [illegible]

M. Maugey has effected an important improvement in the camera obscura used by the photographers. It consists in placing before the object-glass a diaphragm, the opening in which can be varied at will. The diaphragm is made of India-rubber, so arranged that the aperture may be enlarged or diminished at pleasure, by turning a screw. The result is the arrest of a portion of the light passing the lens, so that no rays shall enter but those near its centre. The inventor, it will be observed, has only imitated the iris of the eye. Signor Govi, of Florence, claims that the idea is original with him, not with M. Maugey; but it is incontestible that the first practical application is due to the latter.

M. Tréve has proposed a new plan announcing the precise hour of noon to vessels in ports for the purpose of regulating their chronometers. M. Tréve's system consists simply in causing one of Ruhmkorff's machines of induction, situated in an observatory, to communicate by means of electric wires with one of the guns of a neighboring battery. The observer might then let off the gun at the precise instant of noon; the distances of the gun from the observatory and the ships being supposed very nearly equal, no correction would be necessary for the time the sound would take to reach the vessels.

M. Mehu has communicated to the Academy a new mode of determining the numerical value of precipitates in chemical analysis. The common practice, when proportional solutions cannot be made, is to drive off the water with which the precipitate is impregnated by calcination, sand-baths, or other contrivances which take much time. M. Mehu simply washes his precipitate by decantation, and then introduces it into a graduated phial, which he afterwards weighs. *The precipitate is then taken out, and the phial, filled with water to the same degree, is again weighed; when the difference of* the two results gives the exact weight of the precipitate.

Recent experiments have proved that light of equal intensity, but obtained from different substances, requires very different periods of time to vitiate the same quantity of air—that is, to convert it into carbonic acid. The different matters have, on experiment, produced the following results: Olive oil, 72 minutes; Russian tallow, 75; common tallow, 76; whale oil, 76; stearic acid, 77; wax candles, 79; bougie from whale blubber, 83; gas from common coal, 98; gas from superior coal, 152 minutes. This proves the latter to be the healthiest of all.

The reduction of aluminium by the aid of sodium, discovered by M. St. Clair Deville, is likely to lead to the reduction of several other metals whose existence has been hitherto only suspected, or at best proved by their production in infinitessimal quantities by means of the galvanic pile. Sodium has already been successfully applied by M. Deville to the reduction of magnesium, and MM. Lies, Bodart and Gobin have been equally fortunate in producing calcium by the same means, as we learn from a paper just presented by them to the Academy of Sciences.

A specimen of the *Heracleum Giganteum*, or Giant Parsnip, made its appearance above ground at South Shields, England, during the first week in April. It now measures seven feet in height, the centre cluster of flowers being four feet in circumference, while five lateral shoots have clusters of flowers, each measuring two feet in circumference. The plant is a native of Siberia, and was introduced into Britain in 1820.

GOVERNOR CORWIN ON THE STUMP.

Speech of the Hon. Thomas Corwin, at Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

My Fellow-Citizens: I see but very few men among you who could more appropriately address you by that endearing title of fellow-citizens, than the humble man who is now called upon to make a few remarks to you. If a residence in the county of half a century can authorize any man to use this language, I may very appropriately address you by that title. It would be idle in me at my time of life, and in circumstances like these, to amuse your fancy with those amulatory introductions so common on occasions like this. We are approaching a crisis of too serious a nature for such trifling, and I feel in no mood to be amused myself. Must not every free voter in the assembly feel solemnized by the duty which is approaching? I desire that the remarks I shall make be serious and solemn, at all events sincere and earnest. I do not feel as formerly on such occasions. I am bound to no particular organization of men. Indeed I think there is not at this moment that strong, decided partisanship, either in our happy country or in Ohio, that existed in the former times to which I have referred.

I never look at an audience of my fellow-citizens without feeling to some extent an impression of that awe that takes possession of us when we are in the presence of a power almost omnipotent over ourselves. Even in this inconsiderable assemblage of free voters, there is the representative of that mighty principle, which shall govern the land for good or for evil while the ballot-box lasts. There is no other country presents such a spectacle! I think its importance is not fully appreciated. Reviewing our history for the last 20 or 30 years, does it look as if we had appreciated the terrible responsibility of making or unmaking a Government by our will? All that affects our interests on this side of eternity comes from a Government changing at the will of the people. By that will it may be converted into an absolute despotism; by the voice and will of the ballot-box it may come to the end so often predicted for it. The vote and will of a majority of the country expressed through the ballot-boxes makes every officer. Your vote makes the man who creates the law, your vote directly or indirectly, and here in almost every case directly—makes the man who administers the law.

So if you are unhappy from your government, the whole blame is at your own door. You have not even the poor apology of the slave of a despotic government, that his will did not make that government. There is no standing army to awe you into submission. You can vote freely, and every American voter is, without figure of speech, indeed, and in the best sense, a Monarch. When the government is changed by the changing will of the mighty people, then are you Sovereigns. Now, my fellow-citizens, let me ask you if any of you were to be made the sole sovereign of the Republic, or Monarchy, as it would then be, let me ask you what would be your feelings as you reflected that you had the whole happiness of millions at your disposal? How careful would you be to do nothing that should touch the happiness of twenty or thirty millions. And yet precisely this is the situation of every man in this country who has a vote. That vote shall govern himself, and you, and you, and go down a thousand ages doing good or doing mischief. For a good act, done from a good motive, however insignificant, shall go on doing good through all eternity. It is one of the irreparable ordinations of Almighty God that a bad act, done from a bad motive, shall go on doing evil till it pleases the Almighty to trammel up that evil, while from the agent himself nothing but the pardon of his Maker shall avert the consequences of that evil act.

If you get an idea of the grandeur of this country, either from history or from those eulogies which float on the free air, and remember that you can perpetuate it forever to bless you and your posterity, or destroy it in a day, you will feel that the responsibility is greater than ever rested on any men. With what feelings should we grown men come together to confer on the business of carrying forward the government? I don't know what the young, the careless, the hopeful may feel, but to a man who has had some of the experience of the country, there come feelings which interfere with that freedom of thought necessary to address any audience whatever. If you had appointed a judge to whom the question should be submitted, whether he at the bar should go forth to his family free and happy, or be suspended to the gallows—what would you think of him if he should treat the matter with levity, and not bring to bear upon its consideration all the talent with which the Almighty had blessed him? Such a man would be hurled with ignominy and contempt from every judicature in the land. Such a terrible power as that of voting should not be treated carelessly. It is trifling with the right of suffrage to vote for this or that party, or this or that man. We should vote for the man who is best for his country, whose principles would bring happiness to every man in the country.

It is an ordination of God, that blessings abused are always taken away. He who violates the laws of his nature by excesses takes his life, and he who continues to disregard his moral sense will be smitten with judicial blindness, and ultimately lose the power of reasoning. You may think it strange that I am here to lecture you on your duty. But is there not reason for it? For the last twenty-five years we have heard complaints of the Government. At one time, if you would listen to the wisest and best men of the Whigs, they would tell you that the country was tending to an anarchy or a despotism; while, if you would believe the wisest and best of the Democrats, if the other party could get the control, chains and manacles, and all that marks the slave, would be the destiny of the country. Now, one of two things is inevitable. Either the people were not agreed upon, and did not understand the Government, or else partisan zeal had warped their otherwise sound understanding. Let us conclude that both of these causes had something to do with that state of things.

THE CAUSE OF PARTY DIFFERENCES.

Hasn't the time come when all this should cease? Hasn't the time come for the union of Republicans—Whigs—Whigs no longer; that church is discontinued and dissolved—some are called Republicans, some Democrats, some Native Americans. There are honest men of sound intelligence in all these parties—in one as many honest and sound men as in the others. Why should they differ? Why? Why is it that after 1,800 years of the circulation of the New Testament among the meek and lowly, there should have sprung up two or three hundred parties who differ as to the interpretation of that simple rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you?" For that's all there is in that book. There's a good deal of history with it; but so far as you and I are concerned, that's all the precept which the inspiration of Almighty God has given us. But some knotty dogmas may get mixed up with it, and about that men differ. The Baptist thinks one way, the Methodist another; the Christian brother another; and the Catholic and the Protestant go to war about it. This results from our imperfection in the nature of man, and we must expect to find it as well in politics as in matters which pertain to our eternal interests. All we can do is to summon to the inquiry our intellects and our consciences. And if we could do so, and the true state of our country be shown us, I think we should be all agreed.

When at death men look for the last time upon the forests and the green trees and the bright sun, they see all things very much alike. I think there would be no difference among Whigs, Democrats, Republicans and Know-Nothings, if we were asked whether we would part with our Constitution—whether a sceptered King should reign over us all, or we should reign, all sceptered Kings? Why not quit quarreling? *Can't we?* No! I suppose not! At any rate, if we must differ, we can differ like brothers. We need not dispute like blackguards, or like men anxious only to beat in an argument, but we can differ and dispute like men who seek for truth.

LECOMPTON.

Mr. Corwin then spoke of the great question which had unhappily divided the two sections of the Union, and whose importance had overshadowed all other political questions. A question on which almost every man on one side of the line dividing the North and South thought one way, and every man on the other side, another way. Having been for six or seven years out of the arena of disputation on this subject, he felt qualified to speak of it candidly, temperately, and without partisan bias, but he dare say his views would not correspond with those of many of his hearers. This great overshadowing question was called the Lecompton question! Now wasn't that a queer name for a division in politics? [Laughter.] Suppose one of our countrymen traveling abroad should be asked "What is the great question now in American politics?" He would have to answer "Lecompton." [Laughter.] This would give to a European but little idea of our political differences, yet we all knew it meant that an extensive Territory had been deprived of the privilege which we had enjoyed, of choosing its own institutions.

But what was the position of Lecompton to-day? It was settled—decided. Decided on Monday last, when the people of Kansas voted upon its acceptance or rejection. If the people there had had a fair vote and agreed to accept it, what more had he or those whom he addressed to do with it? In order to choose Freedom a people must be free to choose. They *might take it or reject it. If bound to have Freedom* they simply had no will, or if bound to have Slavery they were equally left without liberty of choice. He had seen it stated as true, and did not know but it was true—he didn't care whether it was or not, that *he was not a good Republican. Well, he thought he* was. [Laughter.] But if it was a doctrine of the Republican party that a State had not a right to admit Slavery, or expel it, and should be kept out of the Union for doing either, then he was not a good Republican. He felt that the Constitution gave to every State or Territory the right to form its own institutions, and having formed them, to come in on an equal footing with the other States. All discrimination for or against its admission, simply because it adopted or rejected Slavery, was unconstitutional. But how had the Lecompton Constitution been submitted? The proposition for its admission said, "Vote on this Constitution, and if you will accept Slavery you may come in at once—if not you shan't for a long time to come." He would ask his—he would not say brother Republican but friend Republican, if that was a fair way of submitting a Constitution? Suppose a witness was brought to testify, and the court on administering the oath, "to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," should conclude with, "say yes to the questions asked you, or you shall be sent to jail." So it would be if you say to the people of Kansas, "make your own Constitution—but if you put Slavery in it, you can't come into the Union." This would, it is true, leave them liberty of doing as they pleased, but would render their labor fruitless unless they did what you pleased to have them do. He might be mistaken—he had lived long enough to know that he often had been, but if that was Republicanism—they might set him down as a—a—Democrat—that was—if the Democrats did not believe that doctrine, he did not know whether they did or not.

NO MORE SLAVE STATES.

He would not be understood as desiring that there should be any more Slave-States in this Union. He thought it an unfortunate condition—for his part he would not have a servile population in any State in this Union, where white men could live and work but he did not consider himself commissioned to inquire into the sins of his slaveholding brethren. We had white men enough, or soon should have, to fill up all our Territories, without introducing Slavery there, and moreover he would say this, he believed the nigger would destroy the white man in his home, would drive him from his native soil; in other words, that if a race of white men was to be raised up without labor, with the understanding that the black man was to work for him, and sustain him by his toil, that white race would finally succumb before its menials. It was a law of God that the men who labored would ultimately possess the land.

EMANCIPATION.

Gov. Corwin said he was not an immediate emancipationist. Would they tell him what to do with the negroes if they were emancipated? He knew that some said: Do right, and leave the consequences to God. He was agreed to that, but what was right? Had we a right to destroy the black man to benefit him? We could emancipate every negro we saw, if we would only cut his throat. No man would have any property in him after that. [Laughter.] We had no slaves in Ohio, therefore emancipation gradual or immediate was not a question here; and we could not interfere with the laws of Kentucky so as to produce emancipation there. He asked what consequences would flow from the doctrine that we ought to keep out States with Slavery in them. Suppose Pennsylvania should hold a Convention and ordain Slavery. If we had a right to exclude Slave States, ought we not to have some way to turn out a State already in, that should become a Slave State? And if the Constitution was designed to confer the former power, was it not imperfect for making no provision for the latter case? He could not, as a moral citizen of Ohio, destroy the symmetry of the Constitution by contending that it allowed us to exclude States because they had Slavery in them.

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

He deplored the existence of Slavery, as much, probably, as any man who spends his life time preaching against it; and it was his creed that he was bound to exert all his constitutional rights to keep Slavery out of any country where it did not exist. He held that Congress had imperial legislative sovereignty over the Territories. Lately there had sprung up a doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty. It was formerly called the Nicholson Letter doctrine. According to that theory any number of men could go to any unoccupied Territory of the United States, say the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and set up a State, and the nation was obliged to recognize them. The Constitution provided that Congress should make all needful rules and regulations for the government of the Territories of the United States. Under this provision, Congress had from 1791 to 1850, made regulations for the government of the Territories. If it gave them legislative power, it reserved the veto power over their laws. Sometimes, as in the case of the Northwest Territory, it made laws for them and prohibited Slavery. Now, in 1850, or thereabouts, some men, more sagacious than any who have gone before them, discovered that this was all wrong. Just at that time, when the application of the Wilmot Proviso to the newly acquired Mexican Territory was urged, a cunning politician, who wanted to be President, found these questions troubling him. How should he reconcile them? Why, by declaring that Congress had nothing to do with the subject. The Wilmot Proviso had been applied to Oregon. Mr. Polk signed the bill—and the other day Oregon came in as a State, after having voted to exclude Slavery. This new theory taught that the men who, for sixty years, had been regulating the Territories, some of whom wrote the Constitution, did not know what the clause meant allowing them to regulate the Territories. Suppose, said the Governor, some one of you old gentlemen who has plowed the fields about here for sixty years, as some of us have done more or less, [Laughter,] and used horses and oxen, should have his son say to him, "Old gentleman, I don't want to hurt your feelings, but allow me to say in the kindest way, you are a great fool! [Laughter.] You don't know how to plow. You can't plow with the horse and ox. God Almighty has forbidden it." What would you say to young master if he were to get this off just as you wanted him to "gear up." [Great laughter.] And what would the young man say to you if you told him you had plowed with horses and oxen? Why he'd refer you to the Bible, which says: "Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall increase," and if the boy don't know more than his father, how's knowledge to increase? [Renewed merriment.] That's what Young America says to us: "You are doubtless good in your way, old gentleman, but you are stupid and asinine in fact, and when you said horses shall plow and oxen shall plow in good plain English, you didn't understand what you said. You meant the ox shall plow if he pleases. If he's a mind to put his yoke on and plow, he may, and if the horse will put on his collar and get into the traces and all that he may plow if he wants to. But you shan't compel, for it is not in the ordinations of Almighty God that you may make horses plow, and compel oxen with the goad."

The Governor said the course of the advocates of squatter sovereignty illustrated the principle that when a misstep was made you could not remedy it by going forward. You got the deeper in. The only remedy was to go back to the old ways. After all the theories of government that had been made, *experience* was the true test. Some present had probably seen what an ingenious man claimed was a perpetual-motion machine. He had looked at such a machine and it appeared well, but when left to itself it stopped. So apply to these new theories the test and they would just stop. What had come of this doctrine of squatter sovereignty? It meant, do just as you please. Elect a Legislature that will pass such laws as you want, and Congress will pay the bills, and have nothing to say about your laws. It was provided in the Constitution that Congress should organize the Territories. But squatter sovereignty said men should organize themselves. It was part of the good old system that as Congress had to pay the expenses incurred by Territorial legislation, it should revise the legislation which created those expenses. So it has been held for sixty years, and the very moment this course was departed from, what was the result? Men from the South rushed into Kansas with arms to make it a Slave State, and men from the North rushed in with arms to defend their rights and make it a Free State. And the Government sent its army there. What right had the Government to send its army there if they had a right to do as they please? Couldn't they cut each other's throats without governmental interference? [A voice—"Sure enough!"] As soon as the old doctrine was departed from, mischief began, and there has been nothing but mischief ever since. For four years they have been holding the knives to each other's throats. Kansas was nothing but an anarchy organized; an anarchy sanctioned by Congressional resolves.

KANSAS.

The Federal Governors in Kansas had come and gone as if some drunken scene-shifter in a theatre had put up and down the curtains contrary to all the rules of the drama. Five Governors had come and gone, and all five had run away; each had gone one way with written instructions in his pocket, and sent back the next for executing them. He held that it was the duty of Congress the moment they repealed the old Missouri Compromise—which repeal was the fruitful source of the bitter waters whence all these evils had flowed—Congress had a right to repeal it because they passed it, but it had acquired by age and the common consent of both sections, a sacredness above ordinary acts—the sacredness of a compact—and nothing but insanity could have dictated its repeal, as nothing but ruin and evil has followed it. It was the duty of Congress, on the repeal of the Compromise act, to have ordained that as Kansas was a Territory in which white men could live and labor, there should be no involuntary servitude therein. He would then look at the *other, or Southern side of the question. Florida* had been purchased in 1819, and was admitted as a Slave State because Slavery was one of the institutions of the people before we bought them. If we bought territory of a foreign country we had no right to *compel the people inhabiting it to change their institutions.* If we did not want any more Slave States, as God knew he didn't, then we must not buy any more Slave territory. If we gave three hundred millions for Cuba, (which they say the Government has offered for it,) what would we do with it after we had got it? Would we emancipate the slaves? Would we tell the white men they must give up their property? That wouldn't be right. It wouldn't be treating them like gentlemen. [Laughter.]

Here Gov. Corwin read an extract from his Mexican war speech, deprecating the war, as its avowed intent was the acquisition of Slave territory, and as its probable effects would be to array the North and South against each other on the question of admitting Slave States.

Had the Wilmot proviso been made a condition of the acquisition of Mexican territory, it would never have been acquired; but that could not be done till after we got it, and then you all know what happened. But if the North is opposed to the admission of any more Slave States, we had only (as we had a majority in both Houses) to oppose the acquisition of any more Slave territory. The South assists in wars which result in acquisition—in extending the area of Freedom, as they call it, and very naturally afterwards claims the right to enjoy it by moving there with their property—the Southern man claims the same right to carry his negroes there as the Northern man his horses. This, however, was first claimed only on the score of convenience and equal*ity, but finally came to be the decision of the highest* judicial tribunal of this country. He believed it to be *wrong,* yet the South claimed it with some show of reason. The Georgian goes to fight for Cuba, that he may go there with his niggers from the worn out *lands of his own State. But should he know that the* territory to be acquired was interdicted to him and his property, he would throw down his arms—just as the Northern man would if told that neither he nor his property would ever possess it.

NOT AFRAID.

These were no new opinions. He had held them ten years ago, and spoken them as freely then as now. Yet he had seen it stated that he was afraid to declare himself a Republican. "Gentlemen," said he, "I was not afraid ten years ago to stand alone in the Senate—for only one Senator voted with me—and declare sentiments which caused me to be burnt in effigy in every town from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from which a soldier had gone to Mexico. I wasn't afraid then, and I'd advise these little gentlemen (looking at the reporters) who have types to print things, to find out what kind of a man a man is, before they say he is afraid!" Gov. Corwin said he would let Louisiana, which had slaves already, come into the Union with those slaves; but if a free territory presented itself, he would insist on applying to it the Wilmot Proviso. This feeling it was that led one, insulted and reviled when alive, but mourned now that he was dead—Henry Clay—to say that no power could make him vote to introduce Slavery into any territory already free. It was not his doctrine to refuse the admission of Slave States from slave territories, which we had acquired by purchase or treaty. If his brother Republican did not want any more Slave States, let him vote against further conquest. If his brother Democrat (laughter)—he saw one here a minute ago, a candidate for the Attorney-Generalship—(laughter)—wanted no more Slave States, let his Party throw away that miserable trash of Squatter Sovereignty. Let us go on in the good old way, the Revolution way, which was red with the blood of our fathers who trod it! Let us begin Territories in such a way that no Slavery shall come into the State. I tell you, Mr. Republican, Mr. Democrat, there is no other constitutional way. I am not going to take an oath to support and carry out that Constitution, and then go away and say, like a rascal—"To be sure, the Constitution doesn't warrant this course, but I'll adopt it." Scoundrels and knaves might do so, and lay it to their conscience, but no honest man would. This is my view of the Constitution of the United States. I wish there was a clause in it prohibiting any more Slave States. But it is not there, and I cannot violate that Constitution, for if you take it away, I am a slave. But behind it as a rampart I will fight for freedom. The Constitution has said what rights I shall have. I will take these as unquestioned, and will not go out into the desert of nature with you, Mr. Abolitionist, to search for abstract rights to use inside the fortified rampart of the Constitutions of Ohio and the United States.

CUBA.

Governor Corwin next considered the objection brought against Mr. Buchanan, that he was desirous of Cuba. But why Cuba? why not St. Domingo? They were all niggers there, not merely partly niggers, as in Cuba. One single regiment would capture that Island. Any fillibustering expedition during the last twenty years could have taken it. The fillibusters went to fight for freedom, but they were all free in San Domingo, and they could only reduce them to Slavery, as a means of spreading the area of freedom, or else allow Cuffee to go to the polls, and in all weathers, be it hot or cold, have him in the halls of Congress sitting like a rose, "stealing and giving odor." [Great laughter.] Even the Abolitionist, who wanted to see Cuffee free, would not like to sit in the Senate beside him on a hot day in August. Still he (Gov. C.) did not think this was a constitutional objection to the acquisition of San Domingo.

But supposing, said the Governor, you have bought Cuba, the treaty comes before the Senate for ratification, and will it be ratified before you find what to do with it? The Southern man would admit it as it is. The Northern man would not admit it till the slaves were set free. And that ought not, I think, to be done without the consent of the owners, who were bought by us along with the niggers, and they of course would not consent. How, then, are we to get possession of Cuba? We may send armies there to keep the peace, and pay their expenses. But Cuba will not be a State nor a Territory, not even a Kansas. Kansas has had seven Governors. Cuba won't have one. If our cupidity compels us to take as our own those rich coffee plantations of the trade with which we have the benefit now, solely excepting the duties, why, then, we must take Cuba as we find Cuba. Did we really want territory? We had, by the last census, 23,000,000 of people out of the 1,000,000,000 on the entire globe, and for these 23,000,000 we had *one-tenth* of the globe—as much land as England, France, Austria, and Prussia. Nebuchadnezzar wanted more territory than he had. So he went to war with the Phœnicians, and drove them from the mainland to the islands. To follow them thither he had no fleets, and so they took all their treasure there, and Nebuchadnezzar came back with plenty of territory, but no booty. Then he went down into Egypt and took one of the Pharoahs by the throat and shook him till he got the booty from him. Now Nebuchadnezzar was a tolerably smart man—as smart as any in the Democratic or Republican Parties, he thought. [Laughter.] And what was the next we heard of this smart Nebuchadnezzar who grasped so much territory? Why he was in the field, a maniac, among the cattle, eating grass.

I know, said the Governor, lately a man has interpreted this differently. He says that Nebuchadnezzar being a fellow who knew what was good, merely cropped mint to make juleps with. [Laughter.] On the subject of Slavery, his doctrine was that when Congress organized a State to come into the Union, she must accept that State, whether she comes with freedom or Slavery. The law of Mexico, when we got her, was freedom, and it so remained. But the immediate question before them was the coming election. What were they going to quarrel about in the approaching contest? Why, about the negro, to be sure. A question with which the election has really nothing to do, for if we would quit purchasing territory—let Cuba, St. Domingo, and Central America alone, there never need—but for the purpose of faction—be another word uttered about Slavery or freedom. Gov. Hammond recently in a speech in South Carolina, advised the South to acquire no more territory. The speaker agreed with him. His advice would be to fill up what we have. A free government did not admit of foreign conquest for any length of time. If our people wished to go to other climes, let them go, but he was sick of the cant about extending the area of freedom, and carrying our civilization and Christianity into adjacent countries. Had we no missionary ground at home, aye, in that very county of Warren, need no man say to his neighbor, "Know ye the Lord?"

It was by our example, and not by our cannon, that we were to extend the area of freedom; it was not by blowing out a man's brains that you could educate him—the best way to let light into a head was not by boring a hole through it. This was the principle on which an old man he knew once tried to train his ox—to break him of a bad trick he knocked him on the head with his axe, and as he fell dead under the blow, said, "Now, live and larn." If our missionary labors abroad were ever to be of any effect, they must be illustrated and illuminated by the light of our example at home; and in due time—in Heaven's own appointed time—all the altars of despotism would fall before our light, as Dagon fell before the ark of the living God. [Applause.]

He then proceeded to speak of the State candidates for Supreme Judge, Attorney General and Public Works:

The Republican candidate for Board of Public Works was a good-looking man with sandy hair—he saw him in the crowd—[Mr. Martin was present.—Rep.] the ladies called him good looking, and as it was a pleasure to vote for a good-looking man, he should vote for him. His business, when elected, would be to keep the canals in order, but voters went to him and said, not "Do you understand the canal?" Oh, no—that question wasn't asked at all—but "Do you believe in the extension of Slavery?" Now, was not that a sensible question for a sensible man! [Laughter.] If he had said "yes," the conclusion was "You're my man, I'll vote for you." Here again was his friend Ward—the Democratic candidate for Attorney General. He was a pretty sensible-looking man, but not as good-looking as Martin. [Laughter.] Well now he ain't a man to be sneezed at. [Renewed laughter.] I had the honor of being his preceptor, and he was a Whig then, but after he left me he got off and ran among the goats till his wool all turned to hair. [Laughter.] The business of the Attorney-General is with the law, but the first question you put to him is: "What do think of Lecompton?" Did we act this way in our private affairs? [A voice: "Nary a time."] "Nary a one't," promptly responded Mr. Corwin.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.

And now as to those nominating Conventions—How are they managed? Some man who wants office (and can hold [illegible]) [illegible] those who do want office—I never was a member of one, because in my day [illegible] quite a number of friends up for delegates—well, as nobody cares much about it they're elected, and of course when the Convention meets, he is nominated. Well, he is not the man the majority of the people want, but then he's a Republican, and unless you vote for him, a Democrat will be elected. So you finally vote for him. [Laughter.] Your last Presidential contest was between Mr. Fremont and Mr. Buchanan. I wish to speak of Mr. Buchanan with just the respect due to the station, (applause,) and I wish to say one thing in poor old Buck's favor. He's fallen into bad company and has had a hard time of it, [a voice, "Yes, d——d bad company."] I think so, and they've given him very bad advice. He has sinned and come short. [Laughter.] Governor Corwin had preferred Mr. Fillmore because he knew him. He defended Mr. Fillmore from the charges brought against him by the North that he was pro-slavery, because he executed the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston, and by the South that he was anti-slavery, because he condemned the vessel in which Lopez was going out fillibustering. Mr. Fillmore, in both cases, had merely done his duty as an officer sworn to execute the laws. But he was dropped at the North and the South, and almost the only men who thought him fit for President were himself (the speaker) and Col. Hopkins.

Mr. Buchanan had been preferred to Mr. Fillmore, and we saw the result. It was said that he (Mr. Corwin) did not vote for Fremont, or Fillmore, or Buchanan. On the election day he was sick a bed in Cincinnati, from having spoken for Fremont the night before. Turning from this subject of himself, which was dull to every one else, he would come to the more immediate matter of the coming election. He believed in his conscience with Gov. Seward that the war was over. He had no disposition to quarrel with his Southern brethren, unless there was some practical issue. He was impartial in this, as he belonged to neither of the two great parties—not being so white as he ought to be, nor so black as a negro. [Laughter.]

THE REVENUE.

He then reviewed the expenses of the Government, and said that the next Congress would have to deal with the question of raising the tariff and diminishing the expenses. It would not be a question whether there should be slaves in Kansas, for Kansas had decided against the Lecompton land ordinance. It would come before the next Congress with the Leavenworth Constitution, and would be admitted without *opposition from the South. The question how to* meet the annual expenses without borrowing created *a demand for statesmen* who could do something besides vote negro or anti-negro. The question they should ask their Representatives was, whether they *were acquainted with the matter of raising a revenue?* The Slavery question, thanks to a bankrupt treasury, which would not allow us to buy or conquer more territory, was settled for twenty years to come. There was so much that could be done to promote the happiness of the people of this country, that it was a mournful spectacle to see people forgetting these material interests in the discussion of abstract rights. He revered himself the principles of old Harry Clay—if not the very best man, at least the very best statesman since the Revolution.

HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

In those old Whig principles a prominent one was opposition to the extension of slavery. That one principle was the platform of the Republican party, and so far as believing in that was being Republican he was a Republican. There were many men in the Republican party with whom in many matters he differed, but in opposing the extension of slavery he agreed with them all. If there was any plank in the Republican platform which was not in the old Whig party then he was not Republican. He loved the principles of the old Whig party—but God help him—there was no communion table for him, and he meant therefore to go with the Republicans because they were right on the Anti-Slavery question.

After some jocular remarks in relation to the candidates, Gov. Corwin concluded as follows:

Let us all go home, and, as the preachers, sometimes say, search our bosoms with a lighted candle. We shall find a good many snakes and frogs there which we must expel and then let us exert the great power of our vote for the benefit of thirty millions of people, with a clean heart and clean hands; and if every one will do that, we shall hear very little about Republicanism or Democracy, but a great deal about Right and Wrong.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—August 9.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ward vs. The Columbia Fire Insurance Company.—Although the matter complained of in the answer may be somewhat redundant, yet after a careful examination of the allegations in the complaint to which it is intended to be responsive, I cannot say that it is entirely superfluous or irrelevant; and as it does not appear that the plaintiff will be aggrieved by permitting the answer to stand in its present state, the motion is denied, with costs to abide the event of the action.

Woodward vs. Genet.—This action was tried before me at special term, without a jury.

The defendant having offered no testimony, it is to be determined whether the instrument described in the complaint, and which is in the usual form of a bond—but without seal—is any evidence whatever of indebtedness. Its plain import is, that at the times specified the defendant will pay to the plaintiff certain sums of money; and although it is not in the usual form of promissory notes, yet there can be no doubt that it is such, judged either by the rules of the mercantile law, or by the provisions of the Revised Statutes, (1 R. S., 768, sec. 1; Fisher vs. Leslie, 1 Esp. R. 426; Israel vs. Israel, 1 Camp. 499; Casborne vs. Dutton, 1 Wheaton's Salwyn's N. R., 269; Shuttleworth vs. Stevens, 1 Camp. 407; Bayley on Bills, 5; Chedwick vs. Allen, Strange R. 706; Byles on Bills, 3; Kimball vs. Huntington, 10 Wend., 675, 679; Lequeer vs. Prosser, 1 Hill, 256; Bruce vs. Westcott, 3 Barb. S. C. 374; Curtiss vs. Leavitt, 15 N. Y. Rep. 1, 73, 156.) But in addition to the presumption of indebtedness or consideration which the law implies from all instruments of this character, the proof shows that it was actually given in part payment of the purchase money of certain lands in Pennsylvania, conveyed by the plaintiff to the defendant. So that whether it is regarded as a promissory note, or as an acknowledgment of, or promise to pay an indebtedness actually owing by the defendant, it is clear that upon the whole case the plaintiff is entitled to judgment for the two installments due by the terms of the instrument, amounting to $10,000, together with interest at 7 per cent. per annum upon the sum of $35,000, from February 17th, 1857.

The Clerk will compute the interest, and enter judgment accordingly for the whole amount.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

Yesterday (Monday) the Recorder was occupied throughout most of the day in disposing of the following cases:

John Rosel, a druggist's clerk, having, through carelessness, sold a poison, which caused the death of a child, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. McMenomy, for assaulting Officer Clark with a slung-shot, was sent to Blackwell's Island for three months.

Peter McGuiness, arraigned for killing Wm. Sohl, by stabbing him with a knife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for a twelvemonth.

Jose Rodriguez and Ramon Sanches, Italians, were convicted of grand larceny, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Henry White, a noted thief, convicted of robbing Caroline Hines of $380 in money and jewelry was sent to the State Prison for five years. George Leipson, who was conjointly indicted with him, was acquitted, but detained on a charge of burglary.

Michael Collins, for a felonious assault on his wife, to which he pleaded guilty, was sent to the Penitentiary for eight months.

Thomas J. Dowden was tried for obtaining money on false pretences by representing himself as an agent for the Home of the Friendless, and thereby obtaining $20 from Mr. A. H. Burr, of Cliff-street. He conducted his own defence with considerable shrewdness and ability, and undoubted zeal, but ineffectually. He was sent to the State Prison for three years, and fined $60. He said he was a printer and engineer.

MARKET REPORTS

New-York, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	23	11	—
Flour, bbls	18,085	502	2,786
Corn Meal, bbls	600	—	—
Wheat, bushels	37,057	—	300
Corn, bushels	66,581	—	2,609
Rye, bushels	4,311	—	—
Barley, bushels	8,018	—	—
Oats, bushels	7,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	1,389	—	35
Whisky, bbls	350	11	78

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, at $6 for Pots, and $6 12½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Sales—54 bbls.

COTTON—Is very quiet at nominally unchanged prices. Sales—300 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12⅞
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅝
Fair	13⅞	14	14⅛	14¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increased vigor. The demand is brisker, and prices are firmer. Reliable brands are quite scarce. Sales 14,250 bbls., including rejected Superfine State at $3 90@$4 10; do. extra do., $4 20@$4 40; and the following standard brands at our quotations:

Superfine State	$4 35	@$4 45
Extra State	4 65	@ 4 80
Superfine Western	4 30	@ 4 55
Fancy Ohio	4 60	@ 4 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 75	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 25	@ 6 25
Fancy Genesee	4 80	@ 5 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 6 60
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 40	@ 7 25

Canadian continues in demand at strengthening rates; sales 400 bbls., in lots, at from $4 65@$5 55 for low to choice extra ℘ bbl. Southern is steadily improving in demand and value. Sales 2,250 bbls., at $5 10@$5 35 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 40@$6 90 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $3 20@$4 for fine to superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 45@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 90@$5 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Stock very light.

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no important change. The supply of desirable lots is limited. The demand for such is good. Prices are sustained. Sales 41,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Canadian, at $1 14@$1 20; inferior to prime White Western, at $1 05@$1 20; unsound Milwaukee Club, at 90c.@ [illegible] Prime, new Red do. at $1 20; and damaged new mixed Southern, at $1 05 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy, being less sought after. Unsound lots, especially, are sparingly inquired for; sales 25,000 bushels, at 73c.@88c. for unsound to good sound mixed Western; 90c.@92c. for White Southern, and 97c.@99c. for Yellow Southern ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley are quiet and nominal. Oats are in good request, at rising prices; Western, 49c.@51c.; State, 47c.@50c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@47c.; Southern, 38c.@44c. ℘ bushel. 3,500 bushels Western brought 51c.

MOLASSES—The demand is moderate at strengthening prices: New-Orleans, 50c.; Porto Rico, 37c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, 25c.@37c.; Clayed Cuba, 29c.@31c., ℘ gallon, usual terms. Sales 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c.@35c. ℘ gallon, usual terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork is held firmly, but is in slack *demand.* Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $17 45@$17 50 for Mess, $16 00@$16 50 for thin Mess; and $14 90@$15 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand at firmer rates at 8¾c.@8½c. *for Hams, and 6¼c.@* 6¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon continues in request, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9¾c.@11c., and clear do. do. at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Smoked Hams, 11¼c.@12c. Lard is saleable and firm: 350 bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for ordinary to Prime, ℘ lb. Beef is in demand at buoyant prices. Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14 75@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 75@$12 for Country Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$23 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $18 50@$19 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 13c.@20c. for common to good State, and 17c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—A sale of 600 bags Calcutta was made in Boston, at $2 ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—Continue quiet at previous quotations. Sales 345 hhds., including 220 hhds. Cuba, at 7¼c.@8¾c.; and 125 hhds. Porto Rico, at 7c.@8c.; with 30 boxes Havana, at 8¾c.@9¾c., ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27¼c. closing at 27c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—*For Liverpool,* the engagements included 360 bales compressed Cotton, at 3-16d. ℘ lb; 1,500 bbls. Flour, (room supposed to have been relet,) on terms not ascertained; (Grain, 3¼d.@3½d. offered, and 4d. asked;) 1,000 bbls. Resin at 1s. 10½d.; and 100 tons Logwood at 16s. For London, 60 tcs. Beef at 5s.; and 30 bags Clover Seed at 25s. *For Bremen, Tobacco, in boxes, 22s. 6d. For Hamburg,* measurement goods at 30s.@35s. ℘ ton.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Tickets 50 cents. No reserved seats.
POSITIVELY THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.
Notwithstanding the unusual amount of
POPULAR ENTHUSIASM
which has invariably attended Mr. Blake's unequaled delineation of GEOFFREY DALE,
in the extraordinary drama of
THE LAST MAN.
It must be withdrawn after this evening to give place to other attractive novelties. Mr. Brougham's inimitable extravaganza,
PO-CA-HON-TAS,
is also rapidly approaching the end of its present career.
BLAKE and BROUGHAM,
A. H. DAVENPORT, W. DAVIDGE
CAROLL, J. J. SMITH, DUNCAN,
Mrs. BLAKE, Misses ADA CLIFTON, and MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Wednesday, WEST END.
In rehearsal—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD and ROMANCE AND REALITY.
The accomplished and talented young American actress
MISS JANE COOMBES,
will shortly appear.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SIXTH WEEK
OF
Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE.
THE IRISH BOY
and
YANKEE GAL.
THE EMIGRANT
TIM O'BRIEN..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE.
ALICE, personating eight other characters, with songs and dances.....Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
IRISH BARON.
LORD FLANIGAN..........Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
TO-MORROW,
Thirty-seventh Night of the
FLORENCES.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham st., near Roosevelt.
Sole Proprietor, Lessee and Manager Mr. A. H. PURDY.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1858.
The performance will commence with the Farce of the
TWO BUZZARDS.
LA FETE DANCENTI.
WARRIORS OF THE HAREM.
THE TWO GREGORIES.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees..........Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard
Boxes and parquette, 25 cents; pit, 12 cents.
Mr. H. LORAINE.
THIS AFTERNOON, (Tuesday) will be performed
INGOMAR.
To be followed by the
SCHOOLMASTER and MICHAEL ERLE.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.
JONES' WOOD
MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL,
Aug. 9, 10 and 11.
SECOND DAY,
Aug. 10.
The programme of this day's amusements will be in every respect equal to if not
SUPERIOR TO THAT OF THE FIRST DAY.
A MAGNIFICENT CONCERT
will take place at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTORS:
CARL ANSCHUTZ, MAX MARETZEK,
THEO. THOMAS, ANGELO TORRIANI
E. GRILL, C. PROX, A. J. ARX.
A GRAND ACROBATIC EXHIBITION, at 4 o'clock.
SUPERB MUSIC FOR DANCING,
by five different bands, 5½ o'clock.
With a
BAL CHAMPETRE,
Woods splendidly illuminated, the Calcium Light the whole evening.
To conclude with
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,
at 8 o'clock, more various and grander than that upon the first day, by
JOSEPH G. & ISAAC EDGE.
ASCENSION OF BALLOONS.
The contest between the SANG-VEREINS will take place on the last day of the Festival.
ADMISSION ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The railroad cars on the 2d and 3d avs. will run every minute. Steamboats will carry passengers from the foot of Broome, 10th, and 23d sts.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th av.
THE GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS,
Given under the direction of the
CELEBRATED AND POPULAR COMPOSER,
MR. THOMAS BAKER,
Are enjoyed by
THOUSANDS OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
WHO THRONG THE
COOL AND SPACIOUS WALKS
OF THIS
ELEGANT PLACE OF RESORT,
ON EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS
IN THE INTERMISSIONS.
Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. Wood..........Proprietor | S. Bleeker..........Stage Manager
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
This celebrated Band of Ethiopian Delineators, with the addition of the great
JIM CROW RICE as GINGER BLUE, in the MUMMY,
and EPH HORN in his great Southern Plantation act of
THE POWER OF MUSIC.
Together with the whole of the Mammoth Company.
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

PALACE GARDENS,
14th st. and 6th av.
TO-NIGHT, AUG. 10.
GRAND PROMENADE AND DIVERSIFIED CONCERT.
THOMAS BAKER, DIRECTOR.
TO-NIGHT for the first time, a NEW OPERATIC, VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL QUADRILLE, arranged for these Concerts by THOMAS BAKER.
SPLENDID FIREWORKS AND FIRE BALLOON, BY EDGE.
Admittance 25 cents.

FRENCH COMPANY.
Opposite Niblo's.
METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, 1858, to commence at 8 o'clock.
L'HERITIERE, Comedie by M. Scribe.
LA SŒUR DE JOCRISSE.
L'HISTOIRE D'UN SOU.
Orchestra, $1; Parquet, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE LAST WEEK OF WYMAN, THE WONDERFUL WIZARD—Every AFTERNOON at 3 and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Upwards of a thousand feats, including that of the INEXHAUSTIBLE BOTTLE, &c. Just arrived from Europe, THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART. It will be opened in a few days. The miniature seas and lakes known as the GRAND AQUARIA, are now open to the admiration of the public. They constitute unquestionably, the greatest curiosity in the Western World. Admittance to everything, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK,
No. 144 Grand-st.

From the Altoona Tribune, Penn.
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$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depot, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

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[illegible]
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NEW VOLUME.
NEW SERIES. [illegible]
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SEPTEMBER NUMBER.
READY AUGUST 20, 1858.
Terms—$3 a year.
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Just imported by
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Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
EARLY ENGLISH PROSE ROMANCES,
With Biographical and Historical Introductions and notes, by
William J. Thoms.
Second Edition, enlarged.
3 vols. 8vo., half bound, neat, $[illegible]
Or, on large paper, $15.
CONTENTS:
Vol. I.—Robert the Devyll—Thomas à Reading—Friar Bacon—Friar Rush.
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Vol. III.—Helyas—Doctor Faustus—Second Report of Dr. Faustus.
These "Waverley Novels" of the olden time have strong and deeply rooted claims upon our attention, for they were the delight of those from whom we [illegible] alike the study and admiration of [illegible] the gallant knight, and the never-ending [illegible] the shepherd and the husbandman [illegible] and simple, found solace in their [illegible] recital cheered the forsaken damsel in her [illegible] inspired the warrior with a bright and [illegible] ery, and gladdened the hearts and roused the drooping spirits of the peasantry, who, when the labors of the day were at a close gathered into an anxious circle round the narrator, and caught with greedy ears the tales of other days.

"TWO MILLIONS."
NEW EDITION, NOW READY.
BY THE AUTHOR OF
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
D. APPLETON & CO. publish this day a striking Society Poem of universal interest, entitled
"TWO MILLIONS!"
By William Allen Butler, Esq.,
the popular author of that most spirited and successful production,
"NOTHING TO WEAR,"
which had so extraordinary a circulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and was everywhere quoted, applauded and imitated.
"TWO MILLIONS"
is distinguished by all the brilliant characteristics of the writer as to wit, force, and tenderness, and will be found in all respects equal, if not superior, to
"NOTHING TO WEAR."
"Look through the world which all about you lies,
The noisy town, its common, daily life,
Flushed with [illegible] passions [illegible] with [illegible] strife,
The crowded street, the dens of vice and want,
The gilded halls where pride and fashion flaunt,
And from their mingled threads, the grave, the gay,
Weave, if you will, the epic of to-day."
"TWO MILLIONS,"
A SMALL, ATTRACTIVE Vol.
In FANCY BOARDS, 50 cents.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
NEW-YORK.

GEOLOGY AND THE BIBLE.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
THE EARTH AND THE WORD
OR,
GEOLOGY FOR BIBLE STUDENTS.
BY S. R. PATTERSON, F. G. S.
With Colored Map, 63 cents.
This work has been highly applauded by the British religious Press. It is an endeavor to exhibit truth, physical and moral. It does not advance any new theory of interpretation either of the Earth or the Word of God, but is an impartial examination of both records together, with equal reverence, as being of equal authority.
STANFORD & DELISSER, Publishers, No. [illegible] Broadway.
⁂ The Trade supplied.

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SEVEN SPLENDID ILLUSTRATIONS.
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INTELLIGENT,
CONCEITED,
IGNORANT,
STUPID,
AND SELFISH.
THE SCALPEL for JULY, or number 37, vol. 11, edited by Edward H. Dixon, M. D., is now ready, at 25 cents. This work is not, and never has been, a medical journal; it is designed exclusively for the instruction of THE PEOPLE. No journal ever published in this country has received more universal approbation by the Press, both here and in Europe; and it has repeatedly been said, in every part of the Union, that it reflects no credit upon the man who says he has not read it. During the ten years of its existence it has received twenty-six thousand notices of the Press, and yet there are thousands in this City who assume it to be a medical journal, and have never opened its pages.
ONE HUNDRED SETS
Of the SCALPEL, comprising the first eight volumes, neatly bound, indexed and lettered, have just been received by the Editor—price $8. Mechanics, Farmers, Clergymen, Lawyers and Physicians will find this the most profitable investment for their libraries. It will prove, if only studied, the best antidote to quackery, hypocrisy and the blue devils. The current Number is published by SHERMAN & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and for sale by MATHEWS & GLASBACK, Broadway; REDDING & CO., Boston; ZIEBER, Philadelphia, and No. 35 Fleet-st., London, and most booksellers.
ROSS & TOUSEY and DEXTER & BROTHERS, New-York, Wholesale Agents.
Price 25 Cents.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by F. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Bal [illegible] minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, [illegible] 30c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 35c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Sent by mail, postage free. Fifty pieces and melodeons to let.
S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

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NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India-rubber gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white, are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless. All lengths, to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all rubber dealers, and at No. 26 John-st., up-stairs.

DAMAGED GOODS—[illegible] Irish linens, tablecloths, table napkins, [illegible], towels, crash cloths, cassimeres, satinets, [illegible] sheetings, shirtings, ginghams, calicoes, brillants, and a general assortment of dry goods [illegible] by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKIRT SPRINGS, STEEL AND [illegible], BY the ton or less. Also, clasps, slides, tape, &c. Best assortment; lowest prices, at the manufacturer's depot, No. 28 John-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE.
PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

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$10,000.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, from five to ten thousand dollars, in the manufacture of coal oil. The business is already established. Full satisfaction as to profits will be given. None but a good business man, with the ready cash, need apply. A line addressed to MANUFACTURER, Box No. 140, *Times* Office, stating when and where an interview may be had will be treated confidentially.

$3,000 IN CASH WANTED—FOR ONE-half interest in a manufacturing business established for the past five years, with buildings, engine, tools, and stock, worth every dollar asked for it. This is no patent humbug, and the advertiser fully understands the entire business. Address MECHANIC, Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, stating when and where to be seen.

TO BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.—One of the cheapest and best stands in the City; the owner has had it fitted up at a great expense for a first-class bakery and confectionery, and ice-cream saloon; the rent is not so much an object, but to secure a good tenant; an extra oven can be built if necessary, at the owner's expense, and front saloon fitted up also. The owner can be seen on the premises, at No. [illegible] Grand-st., or at No. [illegible] South st.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED A PARTNER in the clothing business, with a capital from $6,000 to $8,000. Manufacturing and retail of clothing, good custom and ready-made trade established; proprietor wants more capital to carry on the business successfully. Any one having the above sum to invest in a safe paying business, address PARTNERSHIP OF CLOTHING, this office, for one week.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill, consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with [illegible] feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C. COLT, New-York Hotel, New-York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED.—A FAIR CONSIDERATION WILL BE paid for a resignation in favor of the undersigned to any Commissioner, now qualified to act as such for Massachusetts, Illinois, North and South Carolina. Address Mr. FRANKLIN, Jr., New-York Post-Office, Box No. 560.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN AN OLD established commission, loan and real estate brokerage office; will pay each $1,500 to $2,500 a year [illegible] risk whatever. Address or apply to NEIDHARDT & BISHOP, No. 170 Chatham-square, [illegible]

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH [illegible] to $40,000 capital, to engage in banking business already established in a large Western city. Address box No. 3,344, Chicago, Ill.

From the Sussex Register, Newton, N. J.
THE SCALPEL.—"A VERY VALUABLE NUMber; the Parisian Sketches, by John Mathews, are very graphic and interesting, the best [illegible] that came under our notice. Dr. Dixon's "Humanitary Sketches" are perfect specimens of word-painting. Old Lawrence Sterne never limned anything more exquisite than the "Old Blind Man and his Wife." The article on Diseases of the Kidney should be laid aside for constant reference by every intelligent reader."

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 39 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of F. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

From the Branch County Republican, Cold Water, Mich.
THE SCALPEL.—"ALL HIS ARTICLES ARE marked by high originality and talent; he does not hesitate to condemn error, wherever found."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

Subscriptions invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE LAST MAN—PO-CA-HON-TAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE EMIGRANT—ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE—THE IRISH BARON.

BOWERY NATIONAL THEATRE—LA FETE DANCEN[illegible]—WARRIORS OF THE HAREM—TWO BUZZARDS—THE [illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—INGOMAR—SCHOOLMASTER—MICHAEL ERLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WYMAN, THE WIZARD—[illegible].

[illegible] BUILDING—[illegible]—[illegible].

JONES' WOOD—2 P. M.—MAMMOTH MUSICAL FESTIVAL—FIREWORKS—[illegible].

PALACE GARDEN—Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—PROMENADE CONCERT—FIREWORKS.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL—French Company—LA [illegible]—LA [illegible] DE JOCRISSE—[illegible].

Ocean Steamers.

The Europa leaves Boston for Liverpool	Aug. 11
The Vigo leaves New-York for Liverpool	Aug. 12
The Vanderbilt leaves N. Y. for Southampton	Aug. 14

Mails Close at Post-Office.

[illegible] Canada	3½ P.M.
[illegible] Way Mail	[illegible] A.M.
[illegible] and Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
[illegible] Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
[illegible], by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3 P.M.
[illegible], by [illegible]	4 P.M.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship Arago, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have received European advices to the 28th ult. A brief summary of the Arago's news was telegraphed from St. Johns, and the details will be found full of interest. An important debate in the House of Lords, in which Lord LYNDHURST and the Earl of MALMESBURY were the principal speakers, took place on the 26th of July. It was then definitely and positively announced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the British Government had abandoned for ever the pretended rights of visit or search. On the same day, in the House of Lords, the New-Caledonian Bill was read a second time. Baron ROTHSCHILD was admitted to his seat in the House of Commons on the 26th ult. The ceremonies attendant thereon were interesting. We publish elsewhere, from the London Times, an account of the first day of the Goodwood Races. Mr. TEN BROECK's Oranda was successful in one contest. His Babylon and Woodburn did not come off with equal honor. The Calcutta correspondent of the same paper gives a graphic description of the defeat of SCINDIAH and the capture of Gwalior by the Sepoy rebels. It will be remembered that later advices, received by telegraph, announced the recapture of Gwalior by Sir HUGH ROSE.

We publish, this morning, from our own correspondent, a most interesting account of the late [illegible] events that have taken place in China. The forts at the mouth of the Peiho were attacked and carried by the French and English on the 20th of May, and it would seem that the Chinese fought much better and offered a stouter resistance than they did at the taking of Canton. We have no definite information concerning the next step that will be taken by the allied Plenipotentiaries, but it is to be presumed that they will now evince more activity than they have shown of late, and will at once move towards Pekin. Perhaps, when his capital is at the mercy of the Europeans, the obstinacy of the Celestial Emperor may be overcome, and he may be compelled, since he could not be persuaded, to recognize the obligations of international law. Our correspondent gives particulars of the movements and position of the American squadron in the pending contest.

We have received nothing new from Trinity Bay, with reference to the Atlantic Cable. The Niagara, having successfully performed all her duties, left there yesterday morning, and arrived at St. John, N. F., last evening, accompanied by H. B. M. steamers Gorgon and Porcupine. Capt. HUDSON has sent a dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he fully confirms the intelligence of the successful landing and perfect working of the cable. The message of Queen VICTORIA, and the response of President BUCHANAN, will be published immediately on their transmission.

The bids for the new United States loan of ten millions were opened yesterday. They amount in the aggregate to about $30,000,000, and there were fifty-eight bidders in all. Upwards of five millions were awarded at about five per cent. premium; three millions at between four and a half and five, and about two millions at from four and a quarter to four and a half. The names of the successful bidders, with the respective amounts taken by each, will be found under our telegraphic head.

Messrs. POWELL and McCULLOCH, the Utah Peace Commissioners, arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 5th inst., and immediately proceeded on their way to Washington. We shall [illegible] know in an official form their views in reference to the late peace negotiations with the Mormons.

Additional returns of the Kansas election increase the aggregate majority against the English proposition to 5,376. There is now no doubt of its utter defeat, the opponents of the bill claiming a majority of 9,000, which, according to present indications, is a near estimate.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH, in a circular letter, has signified his acceptance of the nomination for Governor tendered to him by the Convention held at Syracuse a few days since.

The Kirkpatrick poisoning case, which has been for some time on trial before the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, has resulted in the conviction of KIRKPATRICK and his wife for an attempt to poison.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Mayor in relation to the Atlantic Telegraph. The communication was received. The Mayor recommends a grand demonstration, and the Aldermen adopted resolutions and appointed a Committee to carry the views of the Mayor into effect.

Yesterday was the first day of the great Musical Festival, under the conduct of MAX MARETZEK, ANSCHUTZ, and other musical notables, and everything passed off in a manner which left nothing to be desired. It was the most successful [illegible] entertainment which has ever been given in this country. The Festival continues to-day and to-morrow.

In consequence of the death of Chief-Justice [illegible], all the Courts adjourned yesterday. Later in the day it was decided that the Bar should meet on the [illegible] of August, at 12 o'clock, to express their sense of the loss which the Bench, the Bar and the Public have sustained by his death. The funeral ceremonies will take place at Trinity Church on Wednesday, at 3 P. M.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened quite [illegible] for Flour,—prices of which advanced. Wheat was in good request at steady rates. Corn was dull and heavy. Oats were less plenty, and were dearer. Provisions and groceries exhibit no important change. Freights were quiet.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—An interesting letter from a citizen of Utah, which we publish this morning, gives a clear view of the practical workings of Mormonism. The writer was formerly a Mormon, but, having become disgusted with the treachery and licentiousness prevalent among the people of the Territory, dissolved connection with them, and gives utterance to some startling statements. From time to time such narratives as this find their way into print. Their tone is invariably the [illegible] expression of profound disgust and [illegible] at the corruptions of the Mormon [illegible], and an earnest desire to shake off the [illegible] it imposes. The numbers of the [illegible] appear to be largely on the increase.

THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—We publish a letter from Mr. PETER COOPER in which that benevolent gentleman explains more fully, and in a more satisfactory manner than has been done [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] his [illegible] to the public good, and the purposes to which it will be devoted. The Institute was not the result of a sudden whim, but the fruit of a long settled purpose, which the benevolent founder had cherished for more than thirty years, and which he began to carry into effect as soon as the results of his prosperous business career would justify his undertaking it.

The Man of the Time.

Every great victory must have its hero. Wherever there is a Waterloo there must be a WELLINGTON, and in such a victory as has been achieved in the Atlantic Telegraph there must have been a leader to whose courage and generalship the world is indebted for the completion of that stupendous work. We believe there is no doubt as to whom this distinguished honor belongs. Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, if not the originator of the scheme, is as much entitled to the distinction of being called its author, as DE WITT CLINTON is of being the author of the Erie Canal. Without his courageous energy and perseverance it is not probable that the work would have been carried through in many years, and his name will as justly be remembered in connection with the enterprise, as that of FULTON is with steam navigation. Mr. FIELD is a very good specimen of the American character, and a type of that boldness and enterprise which have placed America in the front rank among the nations of the earth. He was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, where his father, a distinguished Congregationalist clergyman, still resides, and he is one of a family of six brothers, who have all risen to distinguished positions in their various professions. The elder brother, the Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of this City, is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as one of the authors of our revised Code. MATTHEW DICKENSON FIELD is a leading citizen of his native State, and was recently a State Senator. JONATHAN EDWARDS FIELD is a lawyer in Stockbridge, and also a State Senator. STEPHEN JOHNSON FIELD is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of California. HENRY MARTYN FIELD, the youngest brother, is an eminent clergyman, and Editor of the *New-York Evangelist*. CYRUS WEST FIELD, who will be remembered in all time for his connection *with the Oceanic Telegraph, was born at Stock*bridge in the year 1822. Upon arriving at a proper age he came to the City of New-York, and commenced business under the training of A. T. STEWART, the eminent merchant. *He subsequently became the head* of one of the largest houses in the City engaged in the manufacture and sale of paper. Four *years ago in a social party, composed of* some four or five of our eminent business men, the subject of connecting Europe with America was *broached. Mr. Field at once became impressed* with the idea of its feasibility, and turned the whole energies of his mind to bear upon the subject. He very soon, with others, formed an association in this City, composed of PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, CHANDLER WHITE, S F. B. MORSE and DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, for the purpose of effecting a communication between the Eastern and Western world. *As a first step*, Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, with his brother, DAVID DUDLEY and CHANDLER WHITE, went to Newfoundland, and after overcoming many legislative difficulties, procured a charter, under which they constructed a line of telegraph from St. Johns, Newfoundland, across that island of more than 300 miles, through a sterile wilderness, composed of rock, forest and morass. Then followed the submarine telegraph across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the first one attempted to be laid, as our readers will remember, being lost. Hence it is that Mr. FIELD trained himself for future triumphs, for, undismayed, he immediately ordered a new cable; then, against all *seeming possibility of success*, secured the one at the bottom of the Gulf, and thus finally relieved the company against any material loss. A telegraphic communication with Cape Breton was thus accomplished, connecting with the then existing lines in Nova Scotia. The company then procured grants and charters for lines from Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Maine and Canada. All these things accomplished, Mr. FIELD started for England, and there, by unremitting efforts, succeeded in establishing *the Atlantic Telegraph Company* for the purpose of connecting the European and American Continents. What Mr. FIELD has *had to do to bring about this wonderful* consummation is familiar to the world. Failure after failure never damped his ardor or lessened his enthusiasm, and on the memorable occasion when the cable, apparently without cause, untwisted as it was paying out from the *Agamemnon*, when all were despondent, it was stated that Mr. FIELD alone was sanguine and sure of success. Such energy, such determination to triumph, has creative power, and is only to be found in characters illustrated by COLUMBUS, FRANKLIN, and other discoverers, who have led the way in the advancement of civilization, and been the eyes, as it were, of the world in which they lived and had *material association.*

Tom Corwin on the Stump.

The Hon. THOMAS CORWIN, having been spoken of as a candidate for Congress, was invited to address a political meeting at the village of Morrow, Warren County, Ohio, on the 6th inst. He complied with this request, and the speech which he delivered on that occasion will be found, as copied from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in this morning's TIMES. From the fact that for five or six years past Mr. CORWIN has been substantially retired from politics, his opinions on public topics will naturally be regarded with interest, aside from the importance which his ability and experience naturally confer.

Mr. CORWIN commences by professing his independence of political organizations, and the freedom with which he discusses the various questions of the day fully sustains this claim. His views, however, conform, in the main, as might be supposed, to those of the Republicans, unless it shall be said that he differs from that party in respect to the admission of future Slave States. On this subject, while declaring his hope and desire that no more Slave Territory or States shall come into the Union, he declines to take *the ground that the existence of Slavery shall* operate invariably to the exclusion of a territory asking admission. In this respect he stands upon the policy acted upon by the Republican members at the late session of Congress. It is, doubtless, the only one which can be carried out in practical legislation, whatever planks or platforms may be laid down in political conventions. In connection with this subject Mr. CORWIN refers to the probable acquisition of Cuba, to which he is opposed, though he [illegible], that Cuba, when purchased by the United States, will, by general consent of all parties be admitted as a State with Slavery.

In the course of his speech Mr. CORWIN touches with freedom and power upon the value and sacredness of the elective franchise, the cause of party differences, the Kansas question, and the influence of nominating conventions upon political morality.

The speech, on the whole, is well worthy of a careful perusal, being temperate, sensible and instructive. Its author has had much experience of public life, and is qualified by observation and ability to command public attention. Whether there is a probability of his return to the House of Representatives, where nearly twenty years ago he was a most popular member, we are not informed. Since the close of Mr. FILLMORE's administration, in which he was Secretary of the Treasury, he has until now taken no part in politics, except that he was on the stump for FREMONT in 1856.

Protestant Confessionals.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London are determined, it seems, that the fair Belgravians shall not confess what female errors may fall to their share. We do not know whether these prelates think the canon laid down by POPE (and surely A. POPE is competent to establish canon laws,) in the case of Belinda, applies to all the fair, and that to look in their face is to forget them all. But the fact is, that they are not to be permitted to draw their frailties from the recesses of their consciences, and pass them over to a father confessor to be worked out. Right Honorable ladies and honorable women are bound to admit, in general terms, in full congregation, that they are "miserable sinners," and invoke the Divine mercy upon themselves as such; but it will not do for them to hand in a bill of particulars to the parson, and ask his ghostly aid in rubbing them out in detail. Indeed, to attempt to offer a helping hand to these devout Christian's and Mercy's through the Slough of Despond, in their occasional excursions from the City of Destruction, is regarded as a high breach of discipline, which dooms the offender to condign and severe punishment. Surely Giant Despair could not be more truculent to errant damsels and their champions should they fall into his hands. To be sure, the pretext is that it is only Giant Pope in disguise who is that cruelly entreated.

There has been a great row—if that term be not more expressive than respectful—in the Belgravian neighborhood, because of the labors *of the Rev. ALFRED POOLE, curate of St. Bar*nabas, in behalf of the spiritual welfare of the daughters of that Zion. Some time since a *large public meeting was held in St. James'* Hall, at which a great number of noblemen and members of Parliament assisted, to protest against this reverend *gentleman's perquisitions* into the moral condition of the ewe-*lambs of his flock, and especially* as to the particular prohibitions of the Seventh Commandment. The matter was brought to the notice of Bishop TAIT, and his lordship, after correspondence with the reverend delinquent, and giving him an opportunity to defend him*self, revoked his license to preach, and so put* an end to his ecclesiastical functions. Upon appeal to the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the *primate concurred in opinion with the Bishop* of London that Mr. POOLE's practice of conducting a system of private confession and absolution among his people was not authorized by the Church of England and calculated to bring scandal upon it, and his Grace confirmed the revocation of his license. So poor Mr. POOLE has been, as it were, broken at the head of the regiment by his General, and the Com*mander-in-Chief refuses to reverse the sen*tence.

Since then a very largely-attended open-air meeting has been held—*not less than ten* thousand persons being present, including many persons of distinction—to memorialize the Queen and *to petition Parliament to take* measures to suppress the confessional system now attempted to be introduced into England. These measures were adopted *enthusiastically*, and we shall soon see this matter agitated in the Lords and Commons. It will be too late *to begin this year, but the interval will*, doubtless, be employed by the anti-tractarian portion of the Church in creating a strong public sentiment to be brought to bear upon the Legislature at the next session. Whatever may be done, it can hardly fail to drive the *two sections of the Anglican Church* wider apart. Such sufferers as the Rev. Mr. POOLE will be regarded as confessors in the higher as *well as the common-sense of the word*, and their admirers will only be the more strongly drawn to them by the magic of martyrdom. That stringent measures of the *description* asked for will be granted, cannot be doubted, as the great majority of the English Church is opposed to the Oxford diversity. But the knot must not be drawn too tight or it may lead more perverts to cut it perfunctorily, and yield to their natural proclivity towards Rome. There is nothing like persecution, even though it be but as the sorrows of my Lord Plumbcake, to give strength and growth to heresy. Perhaps the noble Lords and honorable gentlemen who have set on foot this crusade against *the St. Barnabas' confessional, would have* done as wisely if they had begun at the other end, and interposed their authority or advice *to prevent the fair sinners of their households* from pouring their spiritual sorrows into the ear of the curate, rather than in magnifying his office by enhancing his offence. But, perhaps, they know their own affairs better than we do; and, at any rate, it is no business of ours, though we have taken the liberty of saying our say about it.

Disgraceful Scene in Court.

THIERS has said that the laws are the most important monuments and instructive history of the times. He might have added also, that the proceedings in judicial investigations are a fair test of the morality, as well as the sense of propriety, of the people and the age. It would seem of late that both the Bench and the Bar, in no very limited sense, have greatly descended from the high and dignified position and self-respect which it was intended by THEMIS, should be presented intact. It is to be regretted that a higher standard of excellence and of moral deportment has not been cultivated by the profession in the general practice at the Bar. *Instead of preserving a proper esprit de corps* and making the profession one of honorable distinction, in which dignity and courtesy should preeminently attain, it would seem that bullyism, browbeating, and braggadocio become too often the leading characteristics of the present practice in many of our courts.

The late disgraceful scene in the case of the arrest of LESLIE for a libel on two of our Aldermen before Justice OSBORN, is a fair exemplification of the present low standard at which the practice of law in our City in too many cases has arrived. In our opinion there is nothing that can be said in extenuation of the course of conduct pursued by Mr. GRAHAM, the attorney for the complainants, upon that occasion, or anything to justify the violent and intemperate language which he used, the full report of which we published in our edition of yesterday. Whatever might be the offence of Mr. LESLIE, it certainly did not warrant the loss of temper on the part of the distinguished advocate, and the ebullition of such manifestation of feeling, coupled with epithets which only the most depraved would indulge in. It is certainly a very bad example set for the junior members of the Bar, and detracts from that gentlemanly and courteous urbanity which it should be the aim of the Bench and the Bar to cultivate and preserve.

Nor can we but express our surprise at the inaction of the Justice on this occasion, who could sit and listen to the open violation of the sanctity of his Court, without exercising the rights and duties of a committing magistrate. Before any other Judge or Justice such a gross contempt of Court would have met with instant punishment. On this occasion, however, instead of at least requesting that the counsel should purge himself of any contempt of Court, by offering some explanation and apology, the learned Justice simply looked upon the affair as only a slight deviation from the common practice, which he could not permit! The frequent outrage of the sense of the community by such exhibitions in Courts, calls for the strongest animadversions by the Press, and we feel as journalists that we are not doing our duty in permitting such flagrant breaches of decorum to pass unnoticed and without comment

It must be admitted that of late there has been great laxity not only of the rigor of the practice of our Courts, but also of the moral dignity of the Bench. In one case we have a Judge indicted for participating in an attempt at a riot. In another case a Judge consents to try a man for murder by eleven jurors, in direct violation of the law, as if only the consent of counsel was required to violate the most imperative and stringent requirements of the statute. No consent can be given to try a man for his life in violation of the laws of the country, nor can a party consent to waive the strict forms of trial demanded by the law any more than he can waive the trial by Jury altogether in a capital case, and *substitute for it trial by fire or water.*

Longitude by the Transatlantic Telegraph.

The Transatlantic Telegraph will afford *means by which the difference of longitude be*tween observatories in this country and Europe can be determined with the same accuracy as latitude is determined, which is a matter of paramount importance both to the astronomer and *navigator. It is consoling to the former*, because the transportation of chronometers to Europe and back will be done away with, and the many thousand troublesome observations required for the determination of longitude will be abridged. Heretofore science has not afforded means by which the coast of the United States could be delineated on a chart, in comparative position with the coasts of Eu*rope, nearer than a mile. This is one of the* many practical benefits which will be realized from the completion of this great work.

The Fourth a Great Day in our History as a Nation.

April 4, 1609—HUDSON discovered the Bay of New-York.

July 4, 1776—Declaration of Independence.

Oct. 4, 1777—Battle of Germantown.

Oct. 4, 1777—Articles of Confederation adopted by 13 of the Colonies

Dec 4, 1783—WASHINGTON resigned command of the American Army and retired to private life.

July 4, 1815—The Algerine Admiral captured by an *American squadron; the Dey makes advan*tageous terms of peace to America.

March 4—Presidential Inauguration.

Aug. 4, 1858—Arrival of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet both upon British and American shores.

J. I. D.

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNION.—The efforts of the Association towards accomplishing their object are being heartily responded to throughout the State. The Press in this city, Albany, and many other places, have gratuitously published the Appeal, and called attention to the project. Messrs. WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co., of the American Express Company, have generously offered the free use of their Express throughout the State for the conveyance of books, *circulars and the transmission of money.*

For all these favors the ladies of the Associa*tion desire to express their thanks, and trust that* their labors will produce results alike creditable to the patriotism and liberality of the State of New-York.

The Mammoth Festival—Great Gathering at Jones' Wood.

Remove ten thousand Germans from an extraordinary musical festival; replace them with an equal number of Americans of the class that can't get away; crowd an ample orchard with human beings intent on wholesome amusement, and determined to enjoy themselves at any sacrifice—and you have an idea of the gay picture presented yesterday at Jones' Wood. At first the attendance seemed slim. When the concert began, there were not more than two thousand persons present; but they came, and came, and came, until the garden was filled, so that the merriment which preceded the fireworks, and the fireworks themselves, were witnessed by many thousand persons. We doubt very much if there has ever been such an assemblage of Americans before. *And here we may mention that for the* mere fact of making it American Mr. MARETZEK has *incurred a vast disgrace. Hundreds of his musical* countrymen maintained that it should be German, and nothing but German. But Mr. MARETZEK was vain enough to believe that if he knocked down a score of lager bier stands, and gave the space to the public, they would, if American, discover the difference between a mere orgie and an entertainment of a pure and unexceptionable character. The result has proved that he was right. Seven-eighths of those present were Americans, and the entertainment passed off with triumphant *éclat*.

The day commenced with the Concert, at two o'clock, when the following pieces were played:

PROGRAMME—PART I.

Fest Overture	H. Marschner
The Musical Telegraph	H. Kuhner
March and Chorus (Tannhauser)	R. Wagner
Grand Potpourri	C. Zulenner

An interval of ten minutes.

PART II.

Fest Overture (expressly composed for the occasion.)	J. J. Arx
Wedding March	Mendelssohn
Grand Medley	C. Zulenner
March (Le Prophete)	Meyerbeer
The "Anvil Chorus" (Trovatore)	Verdi

CONDUCTORS—Carl Anschutz, Max Maretzek, Theo. Thomas, Angelo Torriani, E. Grill, C. Prox, A. J. Arx.

Of these pieces it is unnecessary to speak at length. So many conductors led necessarily to a perfection of execution which could not be expected from one *chef*. Every man felt that he had to make his own mark and did his hardest to do so. We have seldom heard so many players to such advantage. In an orchestra of this kind it is scarcely possible to obtain a just balance of instruments, but to a greater extent than on any previous occasion it was effected by Mr. MARETZEK. Two hundred players, excellently drilled and thoroughly capable, rendered the nine pieces of the programme in a way which was perfectly electrical. Of the pieces themselves, it is only necessary to say, that they were of a kind [illegible] adapted for wind-instrument bands; mostly pot-pourris, displaying a great amount of [illegible] skill and [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible] symphony, be[illegible] dealing with more ideas. In these were many solos, and it is but right that we should briefly mention an excellent solo on the cornet, played by Mr. SIEWART, which was warmly and deservedly applauded. This gentleman has a fine, manly tone, and all the execution that "Casta Diva," (the *aria* to which we refer,) needed. Without particularizing incidental matters, we may briefly say, that the concert, as an exhibition of what can be done in this City under efficient direction, was the finest that has ever been heard. Compared with it the music of the previous festival was mere hand-organ work.

After the set-performance of the orchestra, the bands in the various parts of the garden struck up, and those who were disposed for dancing enjoyed themselves to the full. The effect was excessively pleasing. In every corner of the garden was a full band, and the moment one ceased, another began; in addition to which were a number of acrobatic exhibitions of a truly wonderful character. Between 5 and 7 o'clock all the fun of an English Fair without its vulgarity was compressed into a single draught. A little before eight the fireworks, manufactured expressly for the occasion by Messrs. EDGE—the best makers in the country—commenced to make their way in the Heavens. Of these it is only necessary to repeat the general criticism—in such cases pretty generally correct—namely, that they were the finest ever seen in this country. They were grand, not only in size, but in character; the pieces commemorative of the Festival, and of the laying of the Telegraph, being especially brilliant and successful. The latter in its way was an inspiration, and accomplished more than we have ever before seen done with mere light.

There were distinguished visitors in the garden. During the afternoon Mayor TIEMANN, (who watches over the amusements of the people with a zealous eye,) made his appearance, and was received everywhere with unbounded applause. Speeches were of course inevitable. Mr. JACOBSOHN proposed the Mayor's health, and thereby brought him on his legs. The Mayor said that he was delighted to see the happy attendance by which he was surrounded; that he was himself a half German, and knew what these social pic-nics meant not only in Germany but in France. He was glad to see that they were becoming popular here. The enthusiasm with which he was everywhere received assured him that the people were satisfied with the way in which he had discharged his duties. He was a Democrat and had done what a Democrat ought to do. Whatever his position or politics he had always the greatest satisfaction in seeing the enjoyment of any portion of his fellow citizens. Mayor TIEMANN in conclusion proposed the health of the ladies. Mr. ROSENBERG then proposed the health of Superintendent TALLMADGE in a short and pertinent speech, which was responded to by Mr. TALLMADGE, who proposed the health of Mr. J. M. BOTTS, of Virginia. Mr. BOTTS, in returning thanks, stated that he was from the South, but that his greatest wish was to know neither South nor North. He had traveled in Europe, and he relished the German character. The Germans were the best ordered and most intellectually peaceable people of modern Europe. As a rule, he loved them; and although his love for his native country was greatest, he thought the Germans were more entitled to Northern friendship than any other race. *Mr. BOTTS proposed a sentiment in which the North* and South were fraternally blended, and resumed his *seat amid loud applause. Mayor TIEMANN then* arose, and, in a little speech filled with good *taste and kindliness, proposed the health of* MAX MARETZEK. The indomitable conductor responded. *He was a little troubled, he said, about making a* speech. On a former occasion he had indulged his or*atorical powers, and had made a great many enemies* in the direction of the Academy of Music. He was *afraid he might do so now, but whatever the conse*quences he would say that all his efforts had ever *been for American Art. He thought he saw the fruits* of his work now. He was proud to be considered an American—not a German, because Music was cosmopolitan, and his motto was "All for Music." Mr. MARETZEK then paid a glowing compliment to the genius of Italy, and retired am'd loud cheers. Mr. ANSCHUTZ's health was proposed, and responded to in an effective speech.

Thus passed the first day of this great Festival. The second instalment comes to-day. If the weather is fine, there will undoubtedly be a large crowd at Jones' Wood. The programme is repeated. We must not forget to add that the gardens were brilliantly and beautifully illuminated by the Calcium lights.

Results of the Election in St. Louis—Corruption at the Polls—Character of the Candidates—The Weather, Business and the Crops, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug 4, 1858.

The long agony is over—the mountain has conceived and brought forth not even a mouse. Election is past, and St. Louis will be for two years *misrepresented* in Congress by an Administration Democrat of the deepest hue, whose chief qualifications consist in *great power of blackguarding his political opponents* and immense capacity for "fluids." The official returns are not yet completed, but enough is known to insure the election of J. RICHARD BARRET (*alias* "Misery Dick") by a plurality of probably 800. This has been accomplished by the use of from 1,000 to 2,000 illegal votes, beyond peradventure. For instance, in the Gravois Precinct the number of legal voters is by the strictest canvass less than fifty; on Monday nearly 200 votes were polled there. And in another precinct, where the whole number of residents—*men, women and children—by actual count, is less than five hundred*, there were nearly or quite that number (500) of votes cast. The Administration have made a bold and successful stroke, but they can make the best of it, for it is most assuredly the last. *By this election* we have a most striking example of the beauty of the plurality system. There were in round numbers 19,200 votes cast, of which BARRET received 7,200, BLAIR 6,400, and BRECKINRIDGE 5,600. The two candidates, BLAIR and BRECKINRIDGE, polled jointly a large majority over BARRET. Both are diametrically opposed to BARRET from principle and every other consideration. Yet this mise*rable hireling of a corrupt* Administration *goes to* Congress in spite of this immense majority against *him, and the impression goes abroad that he repre*sents the popular feeling of St. Louis. A greater error could not exist. The Republicans regret that they did not defeat him by electing BRECKINRIDGE, and *vice versa*. Now, that the affair is settled, (unless the result is contested, which is much talked of and highly probable,) I presume it will not be improper to say a word in reference to the American candidate. I have had the pleasure of listening to him on several occasions, as well as a personal acquaintance, and should do him injustice did I deny him the well-deserved credit of being the most gentlemanly political debater, as well as one of the finest and most interesting speakers that I have ever listened to, and this is readily conceded by both Democrats and Republicans. As will be seen by the figures above, he ran well, although many of his party, fearing the result would be against him, voted with the opposing parties, politically. I cannot go with him, but as a *gentleman I cannot speak too highly of him*. The weather continues warm; business very dull, and nothing of interest stirring, wheat being harvested, and turning out quite average. Corn will be late, but unless we have early frosts will be abundant and good. Oats almost a total failure. DOMINICK.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Board met on Monday.

A petition was received from the Danish brig *Restaurade*, which arrived here from Porto Rico on the 6th inst., to come up to the City and discharge cargo. Granted for the 11th inst.

A petition was received from the bark *Cecilia*, which arrived here from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, on the 17th ult., for permission to come up to the City. She is now discharging cargo at Upper Quarantine, and when unloaded she will be allowed to come up.

A petition was received from the owners of the bark *C. C. Fowler*, from New Orleans 26th ult., to discharge on lighters at the City. Granted, that she discharge her cotton, tobacco, skins and hemp on a barge at Quarantine, where the barge should remain until further action.

The schooner *Vickery* was allowed to come up on the 11th inst. She is from New Orleans

The bark *Louisa Bliss*, from Havana 13th ult., applied for leave to come up prior to the 13th inst.—the time fixed by the Health Officer. Denied.

The bark *Mary Elvina*, from St. Jago de Cuba on the 6th inst., petitioned to come up to the City and repair, having sprung a leak. Referred to the Health Officer.

The bark *Greenland* asked to come to the City. Allowed to go to Hunter's Point instead.

The Board then adjourned.

A SINGULAR CASE OF FANATICISM.—Mrs. CHADWICK, wife of Mr. GEORGE CHADWICK, of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam County, cut off her hand, between the wrist and elbow, whilst *laboring under religious* excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say: "If thine hand offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

FIRE IN CHRYSTIE-STREET.—A slight fire occurred at 1 A. M., yesterday, in the apartments of Mrs. SATTERLEE, on the third floor of the tenement house, No. 27 Chrystie-street, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp. JACOB [illegible], while assisting in putting out the fire was seriously burnt about his face and hands. The damage by the fire was trifling.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Award of the New Ten Million Loan.

The Utah Indians—Brigham Young and his Pretensions—The Collins Contract, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

The bids for the Ten Million Loan of Treasury Notes were opened this morning at 12 o'clock. The whole amount for which bids were received is $30,587,000. BELMONT and RIGGS put in a bid for the whole amount at 3 77-100 per cent., which was too low, and they got nothing. If they had succeeded in getting the whole amount, it will be perceived that the notes would have been worth 1 or 2 per cent. in the market.

Nearly one half of the loan was taken at 5 per cent. premium, and the remainder ranged as low as 4 and 7-100ths per cent. SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & Co., bid for $5,000,000, at 3 per cent. and got nothing. It is supposed that much the larger portion was taken by the New-York bidders. The whole number of bidders is stated at upwards of seven hundred, so that the competition can be imagined. It was stated by some of the leading applicants, that if the rate of interest had been six instead of five per cent. the bids would have ranged about ten per cent. higher than those opened.

Intelligence has been received at the Indian Bureau from Dr. FORNEY, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah. He speaks favorably of the condition of the Indians, and has no doubt of the feasibility of their permanent location in that Territory. It appears that BRIGHAM YOUNG has not yet yielded his position of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for he recently sent to Dr. FORNEY a number of vouchers which he had signed. Dr. FORNEY very properly returned them, and asserted the dignity of his position. He is preparing for a visit among the different tribes of Indians.

The reply of E. K. COLLINS to the letter of inquiry as to whether he intends to comply with the terms of his contract for carrying the ocean mail has not proved satisfactory to the Department; consequently the arrangements for the transportation of the mail remain in a very unsettled condition. The terms of his letter are regarded as evasive, and the report that he has sold his steamers is believed. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 9.

The bids for the United States Loan of ten millions were opened to-day at the Treasury Department. Upwards of five millions were awarded at *about five per cent. premium; three millions at be*tween four and a half and five per cent., and about two millions from four and a quarter to four and a half per cent. The principal successful bidders are:

Bank of Commerce, New-York	$1,000,000
Marie & Kane, New-York, about	1,000,000
Cammann & Co., New-York	[illegible]
Howland & Aspinwall, New-York	400,000
Chubb Brothers, Washington	[illegible]
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia	[illegible]
The United States Trust Co., New-York	[illegible]
Trevor & Colgate, New-York	[illegible]
G. S. Robbins & Son, New-York	2,000,000
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morison, New-York	400,000
Carroll, Livingston & Co., New-York	[illegible]

Messrs. ROBBINS & SON telegraphed the withdrawing of one million of their bid, which, if allowed by the Secretary, will consequently leave but that amount awarded to them. The aggregate amount of the bids is about $30,000,000. Among the unsuccessful bidders were AUGUST BELMONT and RIGGS & Co., who offered to take the entire ten millions at a premium of three and seventy-seven hundredths per centum, and SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE & Co., who offered to take the whole at three per centum.

There were fifty-eight bidders. Several offers were made at par, but the lowest bid was at one-half per centum premium. The highest was at 7 3-100 per centum, but these were for small sums.

The following are also among the bids:

JAMES M. TOWNSEND, $100,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

TRUST COMPANY, $200,000 at 4 52-100 per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4 77-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 4 81-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 4 90-100 per cent. premium; $50,000 at 5 [illegible] per cent. premium; and $50,000 at [illegible] per cent. premium.

E. S. MUNROE, $400,000 at from 4 26-100 to 4½ per cent. premium, and $40,000 at from 3 51-100 to 3 75-100 per cent. premium.

CARROLL, LIVINGSTON & Co.—$100,000 at 4¾ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4⅞ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4¼ per cent. premium, and $100,000 at 4⅝ per cent. premium.

BANK OF METROPOLIS, of Washington—$120,000 at 3½ per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4½ per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

CHUBB BROTHERS, $100,000 at 4 14-100 per cent. premium.

Savings Bank, of Baltimore, $100,000 at 3 per cent. premium; $100,000 at 4 per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 per cent. premium.

National Bank, of New-York, $100,000 at 3 per cent. premium, and $100,000 at 3½ per cent. premium.

RIGGS & CO for HENRY WHITE, $150,000 at 1½ ₩ cent. premium.

Bank of Commerce, of New-York, $300,000 at 5 7-100 ₩ cent. premium; $500,000 at 4 97-100 ₩ cent. premium; $500,000 at 4 58-100 per cent. premium, and $80,000 at 4 7-100 ₩ cent. premium.

CAMMANN & Co., $500,000 at 3 97 100 per cent. premium; $300,000 at 4 26-100 per cent. premium; $200,000 at 4 76 100 per cent. premium; $100,000 at 5 [illegible] per cent. premium; $50,000 at 5 26-100 per cent. premium, and $50,000 at 5 [illegible]-100 per cent. premium.

DREXEL & Co. obtained $500,000 at from 4 [illegible]-100 to 5 4-100 per cent. premium. They unsuccessfully offered bids at less.

CRONISE & Co., $100,000 at 4 29 100 to 5 4 100 per cent. premium.

Continental Bank, of New-York, $250,000 at from 3 to 4, and $50,000 at 4½ per cent. premium.

CLARK, DODGE & Co., $700,000 at from 3 26-100 to 4 1-100 per cent. premium, and $300,000 from 4 26-100 to 4 76-100 per cent. premium.

E. W. CLARK & Co. unsuccessfully bid for $500,000 at from 1 7-100 to 3 7-100 per cent. premium.

State Bank, of Troy, $20,000 at from 6 [illegible] to 7 3-100 per centum.

F. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON, $100 000 at from 4 12-100 to 4 21-100, and $400,000 at from 4 [illegible]-100 to 5 1 100 per centum.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL, $2,000,000 at from 2 5-100 to 3 [illegible] 100 per centum.

G. S. ROBBINS & SON, $2,000,000 at from [illegible] to 5 76-100 per centum.

RUFUS H. KING, $100,000 at from [illegible] to 4 [illegible] per centum.

THOMPSON BROTHERS $1,000,000 at from 2 [illegible] to 3 15-100 ₩ cent.

Bank of the Republic $400,000 at from 3 [illegible] 6-100 ₩ cent.; also $100,000 at 5 ₩ cent.

TREVOR & COLGATE $850,000 at from 3 [illegible] 6-100 ₩ cent., and $500,000 at from 4 [illegible] ₩ cent.

ROOSEVELT & SON $130,000 at 3 ₩ cent.

MARIE & KANE $71,000 at par; $10,000 at ½ ₩ cent.; nearly $600,000 varying at from 3@4 [illegible] ₩ cent. premium, and $750,000 at from 4 40-100@5¾ ₩ cent. premium.

Seaman's Bank for Savings $100,000 at 3¼@4 [illegible] ₩ cent premium, and $100,000 at from 4¼@5 ₩ cent. premium.

DAVISSON & Co, and HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, $600,000 at from 4 77-100@5 52-100 ₩ cent. premium.

HOGUET & BOELL $150,000, at from 3 1 100@4 1-100 ₩ cent premium, and $150,000 at from [illegible] 1-100 ₩ cent. premium.

BENSON & Co., $100,000 at from 1 [illegible] ₩ cent. premium.

TALLMADGE & MARSHY, $50,000 at 4 per cent. premium, and $250,000 at from 4½ to 5½ per cent. premium.

MATTHEW MORGAN, $600,000 at from 3 [illegible] to 4 [illegible] per cent premium.

[illegible] & [illegible], at from 4½ to 4¾ per cent. premium.

JOHN T. THACHER, $200,000 at from 3 [illegible] to 5 [illegible] 100 per cent. premium.

The Secretary of the Navy, on an appeal, has decided that *cruce sauths*, or coal oil, is subject to a duty of fifteen per centum; candles, bar lamps, eight per centum, and labels composed of paper, fourteen per centum.

Our Washington Correspondence.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION TO [illegible]—W. CAREY JONES—THE [illegible] OF THE UNITED STATES—[illegible] SITE, &C.

WASHINGTON, [illegible], Aug. 7, 1858.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be nothing [illegible]

[illegible]

...[illegible] by his former offer. One branch of the Common Council immediately passed a resolution authorizing the transfer of the land; the other, however, thought it very prudent to inquire who would have the disbursement of the money for the lot and the building. The Mayor replied, the General Government and its officers, of course. This was enough. The first branch, which had acted in the premises, speedily rescinded its resolution, and thus again your new Post Office building is a castle in Spain.

Steamer Explosion.

New Orleans, Saturday, Aug. 7.

The excursion Lake steamer *Virginia* was blown up at the wharf at the Pontchartrain end of the Jefferson Railroad, and sunk in fifteen minutes afterwards, a complete wreck. A number of those on board were injured, and some are missing. Many of the passengers suppose the explosion was caused by powder on the steamer [illegible] at the time it took place. Foul play is suspected.

Illinois Politics.

Chicago, Monday, Aug. 9.

Senator Trumbull and Hon. John Wentworth addressed an enthusiastic audience on the political topics of the day, from the balcony of the Tremont House, on Saturday evening. The number in attendance is estimated at 3,000 persons.

News from New-Mexico.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

A dispatch from Independence, 6th, says the Santa Fé mail had arrived with dates of the 19th ult. The news is unimportant.

The mail party reports the Indians very troublesome on the route, stopping the trains and demanding provisions and whisky.

The rivers continue high and the weather wet. In some places the roads were washed away to such an extent as to render it very difficult for the trains to proceed. Very heavy rains fell in Santa Fé before the mail left.

Arrival of the Peace Commissioners from Utah.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

Leavenworth advices of the 5th, per United States Express to Boonville, have been received. The Utah Peace Commissioners, Messrs. Powell and McCulloch, arrived there on that day, and proceeded to the East immediately. Mr. Bridger, the original settler of Fort Bridger, accompanies the Commissioners. Over two thousand of Russell, Majors and Waddell's wagons were met on the Plains. Several Mormon families passed down the river that evening.

Non-Arrival of the Niagara.

Halifax, Monday, Aug. 9—11 P. M.

The weather is foggy, with a drizzling rain, and very dark. No signs of the Cunard steamship *Niagara*, now nearly due with three days later news from Europe.

Fire in Wareham, Mass.

Wareham, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The Wareham Manufacturing Company's Foundry, Steam Mills and Machine Shop, in this town, were burned to the ground between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning. The loss is stated at $43,000. The surrounding buildings received no injury. The following are the items of the losses: Messrs. L. Kennedy & Co., $40,000, insured in the Manufacturers' Office, Boston, for $9,300. G. W. Bennett, loss about $3,000; no insurance.

Fire in Sheffield, Mass.

Great Barrington, Monday, Aug. 9.

The large and costly residence of Wm. B. Saxton, together with the barns and outbuildings, situated in Sheffield, Mass., were totally destroyed by fire last night about 11 o'clock. The furniture was saved. The barns were filled with hay and grain, and the loss will be very heavy. The house was insured for $6,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Verdict of Guilty in the Philadelphia Poisoning Case.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

The jury in Kirkpatrick's case have returned a verdict of guilty against Kirkpatrick and his wife, for an attempt to poison.

Acceptance of Gerrit Smith.

Utica, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 9.

A circular from Hon. Gerrit Smith announces his acceptance of the Syracuse Mass Convention nomination for Governor.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

Charleston, Monday, Aug. 9.

The United States mail steamer *Columbia* is coming up at 2½ o'clock Monday afternoon.

Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Monday, Aug. 9.

Leavenworth advices of the 5th state that scattering returns from Brown, Calhoun, Douglas, and Shawnee Counties, increase the majority against the bill to 3,276.

Dr. Mott's Surgical Museum.

A catalogue of Dr. Valentine Mott's Surgical and Pathological Museum has been published. It is a pamphlet of 86 pages, made up of a list not, of course, of the operations the Doctor has performed, but of the game he has bagged in his fifty years' of surgical excursions into the microcosm, and from it one may guess how well our great Surgeon's fame is founded on facts. It comprises over a thousand specimens, and very few of them are duplicates. The more important operations are detailed—making the catalogue the best record of surgical history in America. Some of the more formidable operations are still unique, while some, which were never attempted before Dr. Mott's day, are now every-day operations. Good as this collection is, however, it is hoped that it is but a nucleus for a museum which will be of the greatest benefit to students in this department of medical science. In a City like New-York there ought to be a collection of surgical preparations, so classified that the student can read of no form of surgical disease which would not be illustrated in it. There are enough such already scattered [illegible] what the Hunterian collection does for the [illegible] collection [illegible]

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Dispatch from Capt. Hudson to the Secretary of the Navy.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Municipal Dinner, Illuminations, &c.

The Mayor's Message, and Conformatory Resolutions.

THE CABLE IN THE CHURCHES.

DISPATCH FROM CAPT. HUDSON.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 9.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch from Capt. Hudson, saying the electricians report the insulation and continuity of the cable perfect, and are busily engaged preparing the battery for the reception of Queen Victoria's message to the President.

THE NIAGARA AT ST. JOHN, N. F.

Trinity Bay, Monday, Aug. 9.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, and Her Majesty's steamers *Gorgon* and *Porcupine*, all left for St. John this morning, at 3:30 o'clock. All were well on board, and in good health and spirits.

St. John, N. F., Monday, Aug. 9.

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon* arrived here at half-past six o'clock this evening. The *Porcupine* has also arrived. Mr. Field is on board the *Niagara*.

THE MESSAGES OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

The following is the reply of the President to the application of the Agent of the Associated Press for permission to obtain and use the Queen's Message immediately on its receipt, and while it is *en route* to him, at Bedford:

"I am perfectly willing that the Queen's Message and my reply should be published. You may use them immediately on their transmission.

JAMES BUCHANAN."

The President has given directions to have the Queen's Message sent to him at Bedford, instead of going to Washington.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, at 2 P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public expression of the joy of the city of New-York, in consequence of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The first proceeding was the reception of the following message from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, Aug. 9, 1858.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: The great work of uniting Europe with America, the New with the Old World, by means of the Electric Telegraph, has been successfully completed, and it becomes, in my opinion, the authorities of this City to adopt suitable measures for a public celebration of so important an event.

I have, therefore, deemed it my duty to communicate with your honorable body, as well for the purpose of making such recommendations, as to congratulate you, and through you the citizens of New-York, on the complete triumph which science, energy, and perseverance have accomplished, in uniting together by the Atlantic Cable, not only our own City, but the whole of our country, with Europe and the greater part of the civilized world.

The important and beneficial results to our race which this great event promises, cannot be wholly anticipated, but that it will tend to the perpetual peace and increased happiness of the two leading nations, who have joined in the labor and cost of the enterprise, cannot be doubted, while, itself the offspring of science and that civilization which is founded on Christian principles, it announces to the whole world the reign of lasting peace and good will to all men.

Our city and country have a right to claim an active share in the glory of this peaceful achievement. The genius of Franklin, the patriot and philosopher, lighted the way in the brilliant succession of discoveries of electrical science, the most useful of which is undoubtedly the practical application of this subtle element to telegraphic purposes, by our countryman Morse, thus enabling the actions, feelings and sentiments of every people to be communicated to each other with almost the rapidity of thought.

Besides, the majority of the active officers of the Company, by whose public spirit of noble enterprise the electric chain has been laid, are our own citizens and countrymen. Their names are known, and if we do not, posterity will surely reward them.

While the noble ship, the *Niagara*, was generously tendered by our Government to aid in this important work, and by the consummate skill and sleepless care of her commander and other officers, and the counsel of the eminent gentlemen on board of her, the Western half of the cable was laid.

On an occasion like this, in the celebration of such an event, I am sure that you, on behalf of our City, will act in no invidious spirit, and that all who have contributed to this great result will be fitly remembered, and that you will do ample justice to both the living, who accomplished it, and the genius of the past which animated their exertions.

I would respectfully recommend, in conclusion, that among other arrangements, the hospitalities of the City be extended to the officers of the *Niagara* and of the national vessels of Great Britain, associated with her in laying the cable, as well as to the eminent gentlemen whose skill and energy contributed to the glorious accomplishment of the work.

I would also recommend that our citizens be requested to illuminate their residences, and that the Common Council direct the public buildings to be illuminated on the evening of the day you may fix for the public celebration. DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

As soon as the above had been read,

Alderman McSpedon said—Mr. President, I hold in my hand a series of resolutions bearing upon the subject matter contained in the communication from His Honor the Mayor, the adoption of which I recommend.

The following is a copy of the resolutions:

Whereas, The truly gratifying intelligence having been communicated to our people of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, and the final triumph of this, the greatest and boldest project of the age. And,

Whereas, This grand and proud event should be everywhere publicly acknowledged, and the projectors of this gigantic enterprise appropriately commended for their herculean labors which so happily have ended in a complete success and triumph. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the Common Council are eminently due, and are hereby gratefully tendered to our distinguished and universally esteemed fellow-citizen, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., and also to his associates of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, and their numerous and valuable assistants, to whom we are indebted for the accomplishment of this wonderful and prodigious enterprise, connecting the Old and New Worlds, which was deemed by many impracticable and impossible, and which must lead to great and important results between the two nations, that are now incalculable, and which, it is believed, will prove a mutual advantage to the civilized world.

Resolved, That in commemoration of this world-renowned achievement the Common Council tender to the officers of the Telegraph Company, and such other gentlemen as were engaged in this inconceivably great enterprise, a municipal dinner at such time as may be to them convenient and acceptable.

Resolved, That, in further commemoration of this glorious success the City Hall be illuminated, and that suitable fireworks for the occasion be procured to give additional expression to the general rejoicing of our entire community.

Resolved, That, as we owe the result of this heroic event principally to our own fellow citizen, Cyrus W. Field, Esq., (whose master-mind, energy and perseverance, amid doubt and disaster, finally triumphed,) he be requested to sit for his portrait, to be placed in the Governor's room in the City Hall.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry out the foregoing resolutions, and that the sum of $10,000 be and is hereby appropriated to carry the same into effect.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council cause copies of the above proceedings to be appropriately engrossed and furnished to each of the officers connected with the expedition.

Alderman Boole said he presumed it would be necessary to ask for a division of the resolutions in order to separate the appropriation from the other matter. He, therefore, moved to strike out the proposal to appropriate $10,000.

Alderman Tucker moved to strike out that portion recommending the illumination of the City Hall. He considered that it would be dangerous to illuminate the City Hall. There was danger that it might be burned down; and if not, the building might be injured. Several of the rooms had just been fitted up, and there was great danger that the tallow melting from the candles would injure them.

Alderman Boole hoped the City Hall would be illuminated. If necessary, they could have a man at each window to attend to them.

Alderman Tucker said he knew as much about the City Hall as any body else, and he thought that the benefit the masses would derive from the Atlantic Telegraph would not be equal to the damage that might be done.

Alderman McSpedon had expected that the resolutions would have been adopted without any opposition. The City Hall should be illuminated on such an occasion. The Press had recommended a demonstration, and the public expected it. He thought there would be no danger of fire; and if there was, there would be thousands of persons present in the Park who could prevent any damage being done. This was the greatest event of the age; one that should be appropriately recognized by a great city; so he hoped the gentleman would withdraw his objections.

Alderman Owens thought the Hall should be illuminated on such an occasion.

Alderman Adams would [illegible] with a Drummond light, but would not favor the use of candles.

Finally the motion to strike out the appropriation, in order that it might lay over in accordance with the rule, was carried; the motion to strike out the illumination of the City Hall was lost, and the resolutions as amended were adopted.

Alderman Boole moved that a Committee of five be appointed to make arrangements, which was carried, and the President appointed the following such Committee: Aldermen McSpedon, Hoffmire, Tucker, Boole and Lines.

The Board then adjourned.

When it was determined to call a special meeting, some half a dozen of the Aldermen were at Long Branch. A dispatch was sent, and up they came on the *Alice Price*, at a speed that startled those who had been accustomed to consider Aldermen "rather slow."

THE CABLE IN THE PULPIT.

Our announcement that few pulpits in the City last Sabbath made much reference to the Great Telegraph, has brought us a heavy cargo of Cable sermons from the country—where much more generally the news was made the subject of thanksgiving and improvement. It was our intention to have extracted the sharper points from these, as many of the Christian uses to which the Oceanic Telegraph will be put, when the crowned and inaugurated heads have been relieved of the messages which they have so long ached with, are very luckily set forth in some of them. But the quantity embarrasses us. Among the best sent us is one by the Rev. J. A. Priest, of West Bloomfield, N. J. Some few of our Brooklyn Clergymen remembered this great event of the age, even among the topics that pertain to all ages, and outlast all. At St. Ann's Church, (Washington-street,) the Rev. Dr. Cutler, at the close of a brief address principally concerning the benefits that the Cable must confer on the Christian world, said:

We, my brethren, have some special interest in the success of this great enterprise. One person, Capt. W. L. Hudson, who has taken an important part of this great work, has for more than twenty-five years been an exemplary communicant in this Church and has a great many personal friends among us. That his best ability was employed in the work we may be sure, and that he constantly implored divine assistance, we cannot doubt. His short but characteristic despatch is an honor to himself and the religion he professes:

"God has been with us. The Telegraphic Cable is laid without accident, and to him be all the glory."

That Captain Hudson's name will ever be identified with this great work is certain. O that some substantial reward for him from his country was as sure! The Captain of his consort, the *Agamemnon*, will possibly be knighted and pensioned.

At the request of Dr. Cutler the congregation then joined in singing the one hundredth Psalm—"with one consent, let all the earth" led by a double choir, to the tune of Old Hundred.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Sunday, Aug. 8.

The success of the Atlantic Telegraph was alluded to to-day in most of the churches; some of the clergymen making the event the special subject of their discourses.

ILLUMINATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 9.

The American Telegraph Company's Office in this city was brilliantly illuminated this evening in honor of the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable.

DEATH OF JUDGE DUER.

Adjournment of the Courts.

The announcement of the death of the venerable Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, which took place on Sunday, at the residence of his son-in-law, on Staten Island, elicited in all the Courts yesterday appropriate tributes of respect for his memory and regret for his loss.

In the Superior Court, Judge Pierrepont presiding, Ex Judge Bronson rose for the purpose of announcing the death of Chief Justice Duer. He said it was not his intention, at that time, to say anything in relation to the loss they had sustained, as there would be a meeting called at a proper time for the purpose of giving suitable expression to their feelings. His present purpose was simply to announce the fact, and move that the Court adjourn. Benjamin F. Butler desired to second the motion. The Judge, in granting the motion, said: "The death of one so eminent as Chief Justice Duer is an event of such melancholy and general interest, that an extended notice of his life and distinguished virtues will be deferred to an occasion when all the Judges and the Bar can be present. The funeral will take place on Wednesday next, from Trinity Church, at 2 P. M. The Court stands adjourned till Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

In the Supreme Court, before the Hon. Judge Clerke, Mr. Girardus Clark, in moving an adjournment for the day, said he did not at this time, mean to offer any comments in eulogy of the deceased, as, doubtless, another and a more fitting opportunity would be afforded the members of the Bench and the Bar to express themselves in terms befitting the talents, integrity and worth of the late Chief-Justice.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Abraham Wakeman.

Judge Clerke declared that Judge Duer was a man whose memory was entitled to all the respect that the Bench and the Bar could accord. He was undoubtedly a most accomplished gentleman and a learned Judge, and the Court could do no less than accede to the motion for adjournment. Adjourned accordingly.

In the Common Pleas, Judge Daly presiding, Ex-Judge Birdsall briefly, but in terms of fitting import, asked that the Court adjourn till Tuesday morning.

Judge Daly, in making the order, said he should not, on this occasion, express his sentiments at any length, though he was as conscious as any could be, of the loss in which the Bench and the Bar shared alike. He fully concurred in the propriety of the motion and would adjourn the Court till this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Marine Court, before the Hon. Judge McCarthy, Mr. A. J. Willard addressed the Court and said that though the announcement of Judge Duer's death was not entirely unexpected, yet it was not the less regretted, and must evoke from the members of both the Bench and the Bar the expression of a feeling of unmingled regret. He moved that out of respect for the high character and attainments of the deceased Chief Justice, the Court adjourn for the day.

Ex-Judge Phillips seconded the motion, which Judge McCarthy, in a few remarks, *apropos* of the occasion, granted.

THE FUNERAL

is to take place on Wednesday, from Trinity Church, in the afternoon, and will be entirely private.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At a meeting of Judges and members of the Bar, convened on the occasion of the death of Chief Justice Duer, it was

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of the Bar be convened at the General Term room of the Superior Court on Wednesday, the 11th day of August, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., to express their sense of the loss the Bench, the Bar and the Public have sustained by the death of Chief Justice Duer. Also,

Resolved, That Messrs Greene C. Bronson, Benjamin F. Butler, Daniel Lord, James T. Brady and E. W. Stoughton be appointed a Committee to make suitable arrangements for said meeting.

MURRAY HOFFMAN, Chairman.

Chas. P. Daly, Secretary.

Mr. Cooper on the Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: You will oblige me by publishing the following, in reply to an article which appeared in the columns of a daily paper, making inquiries as to my intentions, and on what conditions I intended to donate to the City of New-York the building now known as the Union, for the advancement of science and art.

In reply, I can truly say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before you, and the public in general, the following facts:

The building, from its commencement, has been, and is now, devoted by *will*, with all its rents and revenues, of every name and nature, to the object inscribed on its front walls, viz: For the Advancement of Science and Art.

It is now my intention to place the entire property in the hands of a responsible Board of Control, who will by their trust be required to offer to the Board of Education the free use of all the educational parts of the building, for the purpose of carrying on a complete course of polytechnic instruction, in connection with the Free Academy of this City. This privilege is to be perpetual, on condition that such courses of instruction shall be continued, and that the seven rooms now occupied (by some fifty ladies) as a school of design shall be secured to them, with at least as good privileges as they now enjoy of instruction in the arts of engraving on wood and stone, drawing, painting in oil or water color, decorating china and glass ware, with such other instructions in the useful arts as shall be calculated to widen the sphere of female employment.

This would have been done at an earlier day but for the fact that the building has cost more than double the amount that I was led to believe it would when it was commenced; this, together with the fact of its being built fire-proof, has delayed the time of completion to a much later day than was anticipated.

Had the building been pushed on to an earlier completion, it would have availed but little, from the fact of the removal of the Tompkins Market, (to make room for the new market-house,) and a temporary market placed directly in front of the building, occupying all of the side-walk and a portion of the street. That portion of the [illegible] occupied as a fish-market being placed directly opposite one of the main entrances of the institution, has prevented the letting of the stores and offices, thereby depriving the institution of almost its entire means of support.

It has been my determination from the commencement that the institution should be self-sustaining, and owe no man anything but the good it can do.

It will be the duty of the Board of Control to let the large hall and other basement rooms, (when not required for the course of instruction,) also the stores on the ground floor, together with the offices on the second story, which is to form a revenue for the support of the institution.

It will also be their duty to appropriate all the rents to maintain courses of scientific lectures of the most useful and practical character, a library, and a repository of the arts, together with the current expenses of the institution of every description. The courses of lectures to be open and free to all who can bring a satisfactory certificate of good character from parent, guardian or employer.

It may not be improper for me on this occasion to state an incident, which has almost constantly occupied my thoughts, and called forth the best efforts of my life in the accomplishment of an object that I have fondly hoped would prove a blessing to this my native City, and the country over which it exerts so powerful an influence. Nearly thirty years have passed since I became acquainted with a gentleman (who had then recently returned from France) who informed me that while in Paris he had attended the Polytechnic Institute, where, with the consummate ability of the instructors and the perfect appliances for illustration, he had learned more in three months than he had in three previous years in this country. He also stated that he found hundreds of young men from all parts of France living on a mere crust of bread, that they might be enabled to avail themselves of the benefit of those lectures.

It then occurred to me that there must always be in great cities like ours hundreds of young men who would gladly turn away from vitiating pursuits to enjoy the beauties and benefits of a course of scientific instruction.

I well remember how gladly I would have availed myself of the advantages of such an instruction when an apprentice, without anything on which to rely but naked hands and an honest purpose to work my passage through life.

If the institution shall accomplish a small part of the good that I desire, it will enable me to bear with patience the ungenerous misrepresentations that have been circulated to injure an institution for which I have labored so long and ardently, with an earnest hope that I might secure by it a lasting blessing to my native City.

In the belief that the institution will accomplish a good work when I shall have passed away,

With great respect,

I remain your obedient servant,

PETER COOPER.

Office of the Peter Cooper Institute, New-York, Saturday, Aug. 7, 1858.

The Regatta at Staten Island.—The Regatta at Staten Island, yesterday, was a spirited affair. The following boats were the winners of the prizes:

First Race—(Two pair of sculls.)—The first prize of $75 won by boat *J. C. Gazala*, entered by the Newburg Regatta Association, and rowed by Geo. W. Shaw and S. Ward. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Extra*, entered by C. J. June, and rowed by owner and John Leary.

Second Race—(Single pair of sculls.)—The first prize of $100 was won by boat *Andrew Faye*, entered by G. A. Faye and rowed by Andrew Faye. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Jas. Underhill*, entered by Wm. B. Reynolds and rowed by J. Hawkins.

Third Race—(Four Oars.)—The first prize of $150 was won by boat *Dan. Bryant*, entered by the Eckford Barge Club, and rowed by Wm. Spragus, Peter O'Brien, Oscar Teed, and P. Lynch. The second prize of $25 was won by boat *Geo. J. Brown*, entered by Henry Osborn, and rowed by Thos. Burns, Mr. Boggs, Henry Osborn, and Thos. Daw.

Shocking Accident at Hastings—Two Ladies Killed and Another Seriously Injured.—On Saturday morning last, about 10 o'clock, a melancholy accident occurred at Hastings, about twenty miles up the Hudson River, by which two ladies were instantly killed, and another seriously injured. It appears that three ladies, named Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Lyle, and her daughter, all from this City, were driving in a one-horse wagon at Hastings, when, in coming down a steep hill in that village, the belly-band broke, and the shafts were thus thrown over the horse's head, frightening him so seriously, that he started at full speed down the hill, and the wagon striking with great violence against a tree, the ladies were thrown out with such force that Mrs. Dean and Miss Lyle were instantly killed, and Mrs. Lyle very seriously injured. One of the ladies' necks was broken, while the other's skull was badly fractured, both dying almost instantly. The bodies were brought to this City on Monday morning for interment.

Boat Capsized—One Lady Drowned.—On Saturday, two ladies, named Lydia Curry and her daughter Elizabeth, attempted to cross the Hudson River in a boat, from Buttermilk Falls, near Garrison's. When about half way across the boat was discovered leaking, and while baling out the water it capsized, throwing both the ladies into the water. Miss Curry sank instantly and was drowned, but Mrs. Curry was rescued by clinging to the sides of the boat. The body has not yet been recovered.

Prize Fight.—On Saturday evening, information was received at the Police Headquarters that a prize fight was to take place on Sunday morning, at 3 o'clock, in Jones' Wood, between Bill Duffy and James Gilmor, two old customers in a general fight, but novel aspirants for distinction in the ring. The police of the upper wards were instructed to keep a look out to prevent the fight. The parties heard of the police crusade against them, eluded their pursuers, and had a comfortable fight.

The Mont Storm Rifle.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Where you publish an inquiry, I presume you publish an answer thereto. I with reason presume that "Nimrod" feels inimical to the prosperity of my gun, or he would have addressed me and not the public. In your most accurate report of the results of the West Point trial, my gun was mentioned, I presume, because *it was there*. Its *peculiarity is in part* shown by your report; the rest I will supply.

Respectfully yours,

WM. MONT STORM,

No. 158 Second avenue, New-York.

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PHOTOGRAPHS,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

Queen Victoria's message to the President will probably be, "Send one dozen of the Woven Extension Skirt, stamped S. H. Dougherty, sole agent," patent applied for, which cannot rip, as the springs are woven in the tape. His office is at No. 28 John-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—Ladies whose complexions are blemished by eruptions of any kind may remove them by a single pot of this Ointment. It gives a healthy tone to the external fluids. Sold 80 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

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The Juvenile Ballet Troupe astonished a large and fashionable audience at Purdy's National Theatre last evening. They are truly wonderful and must be seen to be appreciated. Go to-night.

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Gas! Gas!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.
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Cyrus W. Field.—Imperial Photograph of Cyrus W. Field on exhibition at Brady's Gallery, No 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

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PLUSHES IN ALL GRADES
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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Secured by the "LA BELLE" Powder and Burglar-Proof Lock. These celebrated Safes have been in use 17 years, and not a dollar's worth of Books or Papers have ever been destroyed in them. 340 have been tested in accidental fires.

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Wonderful Improvement.—Hemming Guages for sewing-machines. Any of SINGER'S celebrated Sewing-Machines can now be obtained, with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO.,
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MARRIED.

Frankelton—Scott.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 7, by the Rev. O. S. St. John, Mr. Daniel Frankelton to Miss Mary Scott, all of this City.

DIED.

Curtiss.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 8, after a short and severe illness, Mr. John Beach Curtiss, formerly of Rochester, N. Y., aged about 30 years.

His funeral will take place from the rooms of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. A. M., instead of Crescent Lodge Rooms, No. 402, F. A. M., as erroneously stated in yesterday's issue. The brethren of Metropolitan Lodge, No. 273, F. A. M., and the fraternity in general, the members of the Bar, and his friends, are respectfully invited to attend, from the corner of Grand and Centre sts. at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) without further invitation.

Crane.—In this City, James Frone, youngest son of H. F. and Matilda Crane, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral services at 12 o'clock, this day, at the residence of his parents, No. 116 West 41st-st., corner of 8th-av. His remains will be interred at Oak Hill Cemetery.

Devin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Aug. 9, at his residence, No. 104 Dean-st., John Devin, aged 38 years.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Allen.—At Irvington, on Sunday morning, Aug. 8, James H. Allen, M. D., (son of the late Stephen Allen,) in the 41st year of his age.

His remains will be removed to this City on Tuesday, 10th inst., and the funeral will take place at 4 o'clock the same day, from the house of Mrs. James Porter, No. 136 West 14th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

Gladwin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 9, Lewis Homer, son of Stephen M. and Hannah M. Gladwin, aged 3 years and 4 months.

His remains will be removed to Middletown for interment.

Duer.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 8, in the 78th year of his age, John Duer, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.

The friends of the family and members of the Bar, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Trinity Church, New-York, without further invitation.

Janeway.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 9, Agnes, infant daughter of Wm. R. and Julia Janeway, aged 1 month and 5 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 13 Essex-st.

Lyell.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Saturday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Anne Beach, daughter of John H. Lyell, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, New-York, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

Martin.—At Chaplin, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 5, Gaylord Clark, infant son of T. Dwight and Christiana Martin, aged 9 months and 7 days.

Mason.—At Cold Spring, Putnam Co., on Sunday, Aug. 8, Arthur Potts, youngest son of John H. and Martha F. Mason.

☞ The funeral of Mrs. James T. Dean will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 11½ o'clock, from the house of her brother, S. Hopkins, No. 26 East 20th st., instead of St. George's Church, as announced, in last evening's papers.

THE
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TEA POT.

ONLY HALF THE USUAL QUANTITY REQUIRED,
AND A SUPERIOR BEVERAGE OBTAINED.

THE "OLD DOMINION" TEA POT is made on the same plan as the "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE POT, and is designed for boiling BLACK TEA. Only ONE HALF the usual quantity of tea required, and a beverage obtained as much superior to the ordinary infusion of tea, as the coffee made in the "Old Dominion" Coffee Pot is superior to coffee made in the common boiler. This is not mere assertion, *but fact*, as any housekeeper may prove for herself.

The Chinese, who, it is presumed, know something about tea, boil it instead of making, as the English and Americans do, a weak infusion. In the latter case, at least half of the strength of the tea is lost.

As a matter of economy, to say nothing of the superior excellence of the tea which it produces, the "OLD DOMINION" TEA POT commends itself to all housekeepers.

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The return of warm weather, after a cool interval, has induced me to strike off a second edition of the popular ICE PITCHERS, with the latest improvements. These are warranted to keep water cool all the year round. For sale at Nos 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

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AUG. 9, 1858.—AT A MEETING HELD ON board the *Prince Albert*, Mr. Isaac Gibson in the Chair, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. Monson and seconded by Mr. Pearse, and carried unanimously:

We, the undersigned, first and second-class passengers by the steamer *Prince Albert*, from Galway to New-York, feel much gratification, at the close of our voyage, in expressing not only our entire confidence in the professional skill and ability of Captain Waters, and the other officers of the ship, but we would also bear testimony to their kind and courteous attention, which have so much contributed to make our voyage a pleasant one.

(Signed) ISAAC GIBSON, Chairman.
ROBERT REEVES, Secretary.

From the Democrat, Oshkosh, Wis.

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BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is [illegible] large, offering a variety of patterns and [illegible] to be found in any house in the United States, and of a quality that is [illegible]
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Thus, it will be seen, that we give [illegible] the American and French coin, and [illegible] the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, guarantee the quality as being which is the finest that can be made, to be equivalent.
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Gold [illegible]	[illegible]
Gold [illegible]	[illegible]
Gold lockets,	Gold [illegible]
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[illegible]
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III.
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The States of Central America: their Geography, Topography, Climate, Population, Resources, Productions, Commerce, Political Organization, Aborigines, &c., &c. Comprising Chapters on Honduras, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Belize, the Bay Islands, the Mosquito Shore, and the Honduras Inter-Oceanic Railway. By E. G. Squier, formerly *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States to the Republics of Central America. With numerous Original Maps and Illustrations. A New and Enlarged Edition. 8vo, Muslin, $3; Half Calf, $4.

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EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS
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This admirable preparation of elder flowers is very fragrant as a perfume. Elder flower water, from the earliest ages, has been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most perfect beautifyer of the skin. Tan, sun burns, freckles, pimples, &c., &c., it will speedily and completely remove. EUGENE DUPUY, druggist, No. 609 Broadway.
Sold everywhere.

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LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—AT [illegible] Lane, Broadway, this day, a [illegible] of Genuine Locust Mountain Coal, stove and egg size, which will be [illegible] allowed at the above [illegible] price. Apply [illegible] TRUSLOW'S [illegible] & Wall, [illegible] 16th st.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate [illegible]. [illegible] Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO VERY RESPECTABLE young women, situations in the City or country—one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook and very good [illegible]; can make good bread and [illegible]; the other, an American, as chambermaid and [illegible]; both have good [illegible]. Apply at No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, GENTEEL GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse [illegible] sewing; is quick with the needle; [illegible] the nursery; has no objection to the country; [illegible] or housework in a small family. Also, a cook [illegible]; done up linens in style; wages $6. Call [illegible] East 22d-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young woman; also, as a good [illegible] a neat middle-aged woman; also, as cook and to wash and iron; as nurse and seamstress; as waiter and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. [illegible] av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED widow, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best style, or would [illegible] as housekeeper for a lady or widower's family, for which situation she is well qualified; [illegible] the best of reference given and required. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A HIGHLY REFINED YOUNG GERMAN lady, who possesses a liberal education, can speak good English, German and French, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, wishes a situation as [illegible] in a respectable family. Address A. B. [illegible], Box No. 120 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WILLING AND obliging girl of respectability, as a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer. Also, by an American girl as chambermaid and waitress. Ladies in want of a first class servant, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; the best of City references given. She perfectly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn, for three days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City and country references, a situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing, or cook and laundress; a regular baker; understands meats and pastry; wages $8 to $9. Call at No. [illegible] East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, [illegible] from France, speaking French, German and English—with the best of reference from Paris and London, a situation as ladies' maid or to nurse children. For particulars apply to the American Industrial Association, No. 67 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy, and very respectable Protestant woman, as cook and pastry cook; will be found efficient, prudent and economical in her duties. Hotel, boarding-house or restaurant preferred. Apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress. They will make themselves generally useful. Apply at Wesley's Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st., for two days. N. B.—Have best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or waitress; is a good washer and ironer; was brought up in England; has lived with French and English families; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girls, situations in one house—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. They are well recommended as to efficiency, steadiness and honesty. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY and most respectable Scotch girl, Protestant, as experienced seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style; no objections to make herself generally useful; a steady home, more than wages, required. Apply to No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl of 15 years, to nurse and do light chamberwork; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at her present place, 40th-st., 5th house west of Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION in a small private family; is a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply No. 6 West 31st-st., near 5th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and sewing, by a nice Protestant girl; has been seven years with one of the first families in the City, and has good recommendations. Call at No. 268 8th-av., dry goods store of F. A. Armstrong, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK IN A private family, by a woman who has the best of reference from her last place. She is an excellent baker, and has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, if required. Call at No. 16 Amity-place, 3d back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED SEAMstress, employment by the day; can do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; also dressmaking or boys' clothes. Can be well recommended by her employers. Address 240 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AGED SCOTCH LADY, A situation to do general housework in a small family; willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 249 [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the back basement, for three or four days.

WANTED—BY A VERY NEAT ENGLISH GIRL, a situation either as chambermaid, waitress or nurse and seamstress; is fully qualified to fill either situation; has the best of reference; likes the country. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A WIDOW IS DESIROUS OF AN ENgagement as housekeeper; a home for herself and child more desired than large salary. Address Mrs. ELTON, Box No. 204, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED widow, a native of the West Indies, to take care of an infant, and is willing to make herself useful. No objection to the country. No. 262 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WASHING.—GENTLEMEN'S WASHING DONE up in the best manner and at short notice; shirts and collars done equal to new. Call at No. 584 Broadway, Room No. 18.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 16 TO 20 years of age, honest, smart, and willing to work. One having some experience in shipping goods preferred. Apply, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, P. M. at No. 288 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house. An influential man may make [illegible] arrangement. Address, confidentially, [illegible] name and references, C. P. J. & CO., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

WANTED—FARMER AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife to take charge of a farm near this City. Will [illegible] three or four farm hands and direct their [illegible]. Address Box No. 2,340 New-York Post-Office, [illegible] where employed and reference.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE, A [illegible] clerk; one who can bring recommendations from a City house, may find a good situation by addressing Box No. 1,640 General Post-Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WOMAN ON THE Hudson River, in a small family, to do housework; a suitable person will find a good home. Address HOME, Box No. 103, Times Office.

WANTED—IN A METAL BROKER'S OFFICE, A boy about 16 or 20 years old. Apply, in the handwriting of the applicant, through the Post-Office, to Box No. [illegible].

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AN ENGLISH or German Protestant girl, to do general housework; [illegible] can be well recommended. Inquire at the bakery, Java st., Greenpoint.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-RATE PIANO-FORTE [illegible] makers, at the manufactory of L. P. CUMMINGS & [illegible], No. 487 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, ENGLISH preferred, as nurse and chambermaid. Inquire at No. [illegible] West 19th st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. ONE FULLY COMpetent may apply at No. 740 3d-av.

WANTED—A GOOD WATCHMAKER. APPLY to [illegible] FELLOWS & CO. No. 17 Maiden-lane.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERvants to please notice, that smart English, American, Scotch, German, Protestant and others, of a superior class, [illegible] and with good reference, are to be obtained at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Association, corner of Court and Joralemon sts. Monthly meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. An essay will be read by Mr. Stearns B. Newcomb. Subject—Self-Architecture. The public generally are invited to attend.

GEORGE R. NOYES,
Chairman Com. on Lectures and Meetings.

NOTICE.—THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE "Young Men's Christian Union" will be held on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, in their room, Clinton Hall. Subject for discussion, *What is the true work of the Reformer?* Dr. Bullock will open the discussion. All interested are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.
E. Rousseau, Jr., Recording Secretary.

STATIONERY.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, AND FRENCH [illegible] NOTE, AND CAP PAPERS, GOLD [illegible] PENS, RODGERS' KNIVES, [illegible] Portmonnaies, &c., at WILMER & [illegible], No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A[illegible] CELEBRATED EAST INDIA [illegible] Samples on draught [illegible]

[illegible] PERIODICAL [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business. Will also undertake the care of a vegetable garden; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers. Has the best of City and country references; and is willing and able to work. Call or address No. 264 or 258 Canal, corner of Elm st., for three days, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man with a small family; is a competent man in all the departments of gardening, such as the propagating and growing of greenhouse and other plants, and is a good grape-grower under glass; also, all kinds of vegetables, and the laying-out of any gentleman's gardens in a first class style. Can produce good reference. Apply for T. L., at Mr. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White st.

WANTED—BY A VERY ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS young man, a situation as excellent groom and steady driver; understands all kinds of farm work; is a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful; is able to work, and will be found anxious to give satisfaction; a steady place, not high wages, wanted. Call at No. 120 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable young man, who understands his business in every respect; has long experience in the old country and this; will be found competent, willing and obliging in every particular. Has good references from gentlemen in this City. Address K. L., Box No. 144, Times Office.

WANTED—COACHMAN—A PROTESTANT MAN, with excellent references, desires a place in City or country; latter preferred. Is a competent and a careful driver, minds his business and keeps his carriage and harness neat; will assist in the garden and will take moderate wages. Apply, by letter, to K., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS AND COMPEtent young man, a situation in some light occupation, either in City or country; is a good writer, and can make himself generally useful. Can give good reference from his last employers, with whom he worked for five years. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 160, Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN and wife a situation; he is a thoroughgoing farmer and gardener; is also a good coachman, understands horses well; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress. Both are willing to make themselves useful, and are highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different departments; is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the cultivation of grapes, &c. Any gentleman, in want of such a person, may address, by note or person, C. T., No. 16 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address who understands the business well, knows the City well and can produce the highest of reference from his last place. Apply at or address a note to the trunk store, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN—AN Englishman, a single man, of great experience; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Best of City reference. Call or address, A. B., care of Mr. Carr, Saddler, No. 448 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A steady, sober man; is a good, careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference for the last two years. Address J., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INTELligent lad, 15 years old; is willing to do any thing to please his employers; writes a fair hand. Address B. E., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, 22 years of age, a situation, as assistant book-keeper or entry clerk. Refers to last employers. Address D., Box No. 211 this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as porter; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J. R., Box No. 137 Times Office.

TO FARMERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO go into the country to work around a garden, take *care of horses, cows, &c. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD*, Box No. 204 Times Office, immediately.

BOARDING

BOARDING—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, NEAR Fulton Ferry. Gentlemen and ladies, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with excellent rooms and board. Large double rooms, for married gentlemen. Terms very accommodating. Apply at No. 15 Willow-st., corner of Middagh.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER before having taken boarders, will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who *are willing to pay liberally for a pleasant home*; partial board for the gentlemen. Location 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 490 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged; at No. 60 Amity-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Two large well-furnished rooms, also two small rooms, in a first-class modern-built private house, situated on high ground and in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—SINGLE GENTLEmen, or gentlemen and their wives, can have large pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board; very convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton ferries; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 Willoughby-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Double and single rooms at No. 34 Willow st., entrance on Cranberry-st., in the near vicinity of Wall and Fulton Ferries. The house has the modern improvements, and is newly furnished in every respect.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG GERMAN music teacher desires full or partial board in a respectable family, where his services as music teacher might be required. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, MUSIC TEACHER, Box No. 215, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ON THE LINE OF Fulton-av. Railroad; two rooms, with small rooms attached, with board in a private family. Apply at No. 21 Bond-st., corner of Livingston.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms, and good board, at No. 73 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD AND NEAT FURNISHED ROOMS wanted on or about the 1st September, for fifteen dollars a week, by a gentleman, wife, babe and nurse, where there are a few boarders, near St. John's Park. Address Box No. 2,780 New-York Post-Office.

TO MERCHANTS.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily having more room than they require, would let a handsome suite of furnished apartments, consisting of an extension parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen only; to gentlemen in quest of superior accommodations, this is an opportunity seldom met with. Best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 104 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman is desirous of obtaining board in a private family where no other boarders are taken, and where he will find the comforts of a home; most unexceptionable references given. Address G. H. J., Box No. 4,722 New-York Post-Office.

NO. 26 TENTH-STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—One or two desirable persons can obtain board and furnished rooms having every convenience, by applying as above. The reception room is to let, with or without board. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, COOL AND airy rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, furnished or unfurnished. House with all the modern improvements. Apply at 72 2d-av., corner 4th-st.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET, WITH board, furnished rooms, suitable for families and single gentlemen.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKlyn Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORT.—SEA-BATHING AT DEAL, N. J., 2½ miles from Long Branch. The well-known boarding house of the subscriber, for many years kept by Mr. T. T. Borden, is now open for visitors. The house is large and airy, and the ground affords abundant shade from trees of the largest growth. It is easy of access, steamers leaving Robinson-st. wharf daily for the Ocean House and Ocean Port, and thence by stages to Deal. Parties desirous of obtaining rooms can do so by *application, by mail or otherwise, to WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., care Long Branch Post-Office.*

COUNTRY BOARD, WHERE ALL THE luxury of a first class hotel can be obtained, together with the comfort of a farm house. A few more families and single persons can be accommodated, at moderate prices. House new, rooms large and airy, use of horses and carriages, boats, &c. Apply to JOHN RESSER, Metropolitan Hotel, New-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y.

ROUNDHILL WATER-CURE AND HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—H. HALSTED, Physician. Mountain air, fifty acres forest park, cool and refreshing for families and invalids. Good table and amusements. Jenny Lind, after a three months' stay, called it "The Paradise of America."

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT FORT Lee about quarter of a mile from the landing. Inquire of E. D. BAILEY, No. 321 Spring-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A PROMISSORY NOTE OF $300 PAYABLE at three months, dated Aug. —, 1858, to CHARLES BECKERT'S own order and indorsed by STEPHEN CONOVER. Any one returning the above Note to GEO. JARDINE & SON, organ manufactory, No. 100 White-st., corner of Centre will be suitably rewarded for his trouble.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 10 o'clock, at or near the 31st st. depot Hudson River Railroad, a black leather WALLET, with elastic strap, containing money and papers. The finder, by leaving it at LAWS' bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place, will be liberally rewarded.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE TOBACCO CUTTER, second-hand, goes by steam power. Will be sold cheap; is in first-rate order. Address C. L. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MISSES PALACHE Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. [illegible]-place, West 24th-st.

NOTICE.—THE FALL TERM OF THE BROOKlyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute will commence on the 6th day of September next.

The Principal of the Academic Department will be in attendance, one week prior to that date, (at the Institute in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum,) for the purpose of receiving applications from those desirous of entering as pupils, and to examine and classify them.

The Institute has been put in thorough order, is in a central and healthy location, and will commend itself to visitors, as thoroughly furnished and adapted to the purposes to which it is devoted.

The corps of Professors and Instructors is complete, and will maintain the high reputation already established by the Institute. By order. JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—APpleton's Building No. 346 Broadway, New-York. Schools, Academies and Colleges supplied promptly with talented Teachers for every department of Literature, Science and Art. Schools supplied with pupils. Parents supplied with School Circulars free of cost. Families with Tutors and Governesses. Teachers wishing engagements should apply at once. Competent Teachers of Music, Modern Languages and Painting wanted.

REFERENCES—The Hon. John C. Rives, Washington, D. C.; Faculty Amherst College; Dr. Lowell Mason, Geo. F. Root, D. C. Van Norman et al.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. *The instruction is thorough*, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on *principles of kindness and liberality*. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON.—This institution continues its session during the Summer. Its delightful location, large and admirably-appointed edifice, fine bathing privileges, attention to physical training, and accomplished corps of instructors in all the branches of an elegant and practical education, commend this school to residents of the City. For circulars, or further particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Nyack, N. Y.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 31 and 30 West 19th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.—PARENTS AND guardians, desirous of meeting with an establishment where the comforts and happiness of home may be enjoyed with the advantages of a solid and accomplished education, can hear of such by inquiring at No. 12 Willow place, Brooklyn. Terms, $35 per quarter. No extra charges.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUition of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OKILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MRS. COMEGYS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. *For catalogues, just published, address* C. V. SPEAR & J. E. BOYD, Principals.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 14.

MISSES ROHE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—TWO LADIES, ONE TO teach French and the other Music can secure eligible situations South by applying to SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York. Best of *references required.*

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, is desirous of obtaining a situation as governess in a private family; her course of instruction comprises music, French, drawing and Latin, with the usual English branches. Address E. C. B., Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, TO GO SOUTH, in a private family. Must be competent to teach music, French and drawing. Address, with references, Box No. 2,598 Post-Office.

MUSICAL.

AN ALTO—HAVING THE BEST REFERENCE, desires an engagement; would prefer a quartette choir; a moderate recompense would be received. Address ALTO, Box No. 111 *Times* office.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A PRESBYTERIAN Church in the City, where there is no choir; one possessing a strong voice, and competent, may apply after 7 o'clock P. M. to J. REID, No. 74 Hammond-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Day-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM piano-forte, rich stool and music cabinet for sale at No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; 7 octave, elegantly finished, with four round corners, back same as the front, all the modern improvements, over strung bass, rich powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs, celebrated City makers, two years' warrantee from May last, and one of the most magnificent pianos ever offered for sale. Price $325 for piano, cabinet and stool; cost, $600. In perfect order, and will be shipped if required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for three days.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, (corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $220—NEARly new, full 7-octave, rosewood, round corners carved lyre, and music desk ornamented in the best manner, front inlaid with pearl, scolloped keys, and splendid full tone; made by best City makers of thirty years' experience and warranted. Apply at the residence No. 7 Second st., near the Bowery.

PIANOS.—6¾ AND 7 OCTAVE, IRON FRAME, rosewood piano; 7-octave do. do., round corners; 7¼ do. do. carved legs inlaid all round corners, &c. City makers, warranted in all respects. Delivered in the City, or boxed. Extraordinary bargains. No. 147 Chambers-st., up stairs.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. *Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.*

SPLENDID 7¼-OCTAVE, FOUR ROUND CORNER PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A family about leaving for California have a very superior piano, which they will sell very low, having purchased it but a short time since. A change of circumstances is the only reason for selling. Inquire at 110 King-st., New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN.) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 230 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11½c. to 12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9½c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Beef	10c. to 11c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork and Dutchess County Mess, $17 to $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11½c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

From the Morning Intelligencer, [illegible]

THE SCALPEL.—FRESH, SHARP AND racy as ever, it should have a place in every family; it is doing much for humanity, and will make the reader who heeds it healthy and happy.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New-York Wed'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New-York, Southampton, *Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the* United States Mails:

New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New-York.
VANDERBILT, Sat., Aug. 14	WEDNESDAY ...... Sept. 1
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY ...... Sept. 29

From New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL .... Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6
NORTH'N LIGHT .... Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3

These steamships have water-tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin, $100 and $120; 2d cabin, $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $90; 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $35.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle-wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others on the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of *Great Britain.*

First-class, $90; second class, $60; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail Sept. 18.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets, &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line.

FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ..., at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 11 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER DIRECT.

THE CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND EUROPEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Have purchased the steamships HERMANN and WASHINGTON formerly of the Southampton and Bremen Line. These ships were constructed, under Government inspection, of the best material, (live oak frames,) and are in all respects well-known as the most safe and comfortable steamships out of the port of New-York.

The Company's steamship HERMANN, Captain EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on the 21st August, inst., from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., New-York, for San Francisco and Fraser's River, touching at Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso. Only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight will be taken, for which early application must be made. The accommodations of this steamer are unsurpassed.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York,

HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Boston, Providence, Portland Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans papers please copy twice each week for three weeks.

FOR FRASER RIVER AND THE NEW GOLD MINES.

The splendid A 1 clipper
VICKERY

will be despatched for Port Townsend in a few days; having splendid accommodation for passengers, and being a very fast vessel, will make a very quick passage.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN

First saloon cabin	$150
Second saloon cabin	125

For freight and further particulars, inquire on board, pier No. 9 North River, or to

L. H. SIMPSON,
No. 33 Beaver-st.
New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

STEAM TO RIO JANEIRO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, on her route to California and Fraser's River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports, for which early application must be made. Her accommodations are unsurpassed.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

STEAM TO VALPARAISO.—STEAMSHIP HERMANN, Capt. EDWARD CAVENDY, will positively sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, for the above port, touching at Rio Janeiro on her voyage to California and the Fraser River gold mines. This ship will carry only a limited number of passengers and amount of freight for the above ports.

Apply at the office, No. 323 Greenwich-st. corner of Duane. HENRY RANDALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—REDUCTION OF PASSAGE.—CABIN $20—STEERAGE $6.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on *SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to* SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. Freight six cents per foot. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams Express agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $30. Freight 6 cents per foot until further notice. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE STEAMSHIP MEMPHIS, Capt. G. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage, with commodious staterooms, $15. Insurance, ½ per cent., effected through our office. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE EAST.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD STEAMBOAT LINE.—The ELM CITY, Capt. Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River, every day, at 3 P. M., for New-Haven. The TRAVELER, Capt. Bowns, every night, at 11. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. King, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M., for Hartford.

RICHARD PECK, Agent.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES ROBERT LAW.—THE UNDERsigned is anxious to communicate with CHARLES ROBERT LAW, respecting some property in which he is interested. Should he be dead, the undersigned will reward any person who can give satisfactory proof of the same. He was last heard of as lodging at No. 181 Chrystie-st., New-York, and was formerly of the city of Bristol, England. J. FARLEY RUTTER, Solicitor, Mere, Wiltshire, England.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS
DIRECT.

MOST COMFORTABLE AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE.

THROUGH IN 18 HOURS,
VIA
NORWICH & WORCESTER LINE.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMERS COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS, and CONNECTICUT, Capt. WM. WILCOX, form a daily line, leaving Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., for the WEIRS, PLYMOUTH, WELLS RIVER, AND LITTLETON, intersecting with the various stage lines for the popular houses throughout the Mountains.

For further information, tickets, &c., inquire of E. S. MARTIN, Agent, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

The regular old-established line

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHlands, Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fair Haven and Red Bank, Pleasure Bay, Little Silver and Ocean Port.

The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,

Will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 10.. 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 6½ A.M.
Wed'd'y, Aug. 11. 1 P.M.	*Wed'd'y, Aug. 11. 6½ A.M.*
Thursday, Aug. 12. 7 A.M.	Wed'd'y, Aug. 11. 1 A.M.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 10½ A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13... 7 A.M.	*Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 P.M.*
Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13... 10½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug. 13... 3 P.M.

Time-Tables can always be had of W. C. Lemon, No. 183 Broadway; Benson & Brower, of No. 179 West-st.

Nelson Taylor's Squan Line of Stages connect with this boat; also, stages to all parts of the country.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, John Bennett, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Wednesday, Aug. 4, 9 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 5, 10½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 5, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 6, 5½ A. M.
Friday, Aug. 6, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 7, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 7, 6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7½ A. M.	Sunday Aug. 8, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 8, 7 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 9, 6½ A. M.
Monday, Aug. 9, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday Aug. 11, 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 11, 4 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 12, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 12, 4 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 13, 6½ A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Long Branch without charge. Ker's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's line of stages for Squan connects with this boat; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South-st.

OCEAN WAVE—FOR HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct by Pleasure Bay, Red Bank, and intermediate landings:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 8 A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 3½ P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 11. 8½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug. 11.
Thursday, Aug. 12. 9½ A.M.	Laura will not
Friday, Aug. 13... 9½ A.M.	connect .... 4 P.M.
	Thursday, Aug. 12.
	do .... 4½ P.M.
	Friday, Aug. 13 do. 4½ P.M.

The LAURA will connect with each of these three boats for Pleasure Bay, excepting with the OCEAN WAVE on the 11th, 12th and 13th inst., afternoon trips.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug. 10. 4½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 10. 9 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug. 11. 3 P.M.	*Wed'day, Aug. 11. 9 A.M.*
Thursday, Aug. 12. 3 P.M.	Thursday, Aug. 12. 6 A.M.
Friday, Aug. 13. 3 P.M.	Friday, Aug. 13. 6 A.M.
Saturday, Aug. 14. 5 P.M.	Saturday, Aug. 14. 6½ A.M.

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.—The inhabitants of Mamaroneck and New-Rochelle have purchased the steamboat ISLAND CITY, *and have started a ferry from the above places.* The boat starts from the new dock, built by the Company, at Delancey's Neck, at 7, New-Rochelle at 7½, and City Island at 8 o'clock, A. M.; returning, leaves Fulton Market at 4 P. M. This is a most delightful sail, and the enterprise must succeed, and we hope will convince this foreign Railroad Company, that the people of this State will not pay tribute to Connecticut.

FARE REDUCED BY STEAMER GOVERNOR.—Independent Line, cabin to Boston, $3; Providence, $1 25; Bristol, $1 25; Newport, $1 25. Deck to Boston, $2; Providence, $1; Bristol, $1; Newport, $1, from foot of Robinson st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 4 o'clock. Freight will be taken at the lowest rates on application to GEORGE T. STANLY, Pier No. 27 North River.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6½ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 6:45 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS, DOBBS FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, touching at Amos-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock, A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE STEAMER OHIO WILL MAKE Excursions to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAY, the 10th, WEDNESDAY, the 11th, THURSDAY, the 12th, and FRIDAY, the 13th day of August—leaving Amos-st. at 7¼, Spring-st. 7½, Peck-slip 8¼, and Pier No. 4, North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. R. FERGUSON, Captain.
RICHARD YATES, Fisherman.
WM. GAGE, Clerk.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12:30, 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATALINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

FOR CHARTER, EXCURSIONS, PICNICS, &c.—The splendid new steamer MASSACHUSETTS, fitted in elegant style, is now ready. Apply to G. B. FOKINS, No. 60 South-st., or to the Captain on board, foot Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMers MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
MURPHY & ALLISON,
MANUFACTURERS OF WROUGHT-IRON TUBING
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c., &c.
No. 1,[illegible] MARKET-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

We are prepared to supply consumers with large or small quantities on reasonable terms.

Our Tubing is well manufactured, and gives general satisfaction wherever it is used.

Orders addressed as above will be promptly attended to. Dealers in New York and vicinity may obtain information as regards our terms, &c., from Mr. J. D. HEPPARD, office of New-York *Times*.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. *JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.*

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

COAL.

$4 50 PER TON.—DISCHARGING THIS DAY a cargo of the best quality of Red Ash Coal, delivered to consumers, free of cartage, at $4 50 per ton.

JOHN ROBERTSON,
(successor to M. Allison,)
No. 9 Christopher st.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of [illegible] CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at S. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 338 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail at prices from $25 and upwards.

WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 39,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

OILS.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.

JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing [illegible], 1858. Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts. New-York, at

[illegible] P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.

Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at

[illegible] A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

[illegible] A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams' Bridge.

11 A. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at Williams' Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
8:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 24, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, [illegible] such means, have determined to reduce the fares, on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between

New-York and Dunkirk, to	[illegible]
New-York and Buffalo, to	[illegible]
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to	[illegible]

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 6:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, *Christopher* and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 5:00 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:45, and 8:10 P. M. On Sundays at 6:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVES South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., *arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M.*; reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see Express, Evening Post, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines, Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New-York, fare $2 25. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Easton, at 6:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:15 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 3:10 and [illegible]:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS direct, and via St. Johnsbury to Lakes Memphremagog and Willoughby; also, pleasure route up Connecticut River Valley to Burlington, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Through tickets can be procured at the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Office, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

TRAVELERS LEAVING THE CITY should procure the last edition of APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. It contains through routes, time-tables of all the Railroads, a general map giving the roads in actual operation, sixty pages of a tourist's guide to the watering places, and a thousand other items of information for the traveler. Price 25 cents.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD Furniture, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at the private residence No. 145 West 24th-st., near 8th av. T. GOULDSMITH will sell all the furniture in the above house, consisting of three suits of rosewood parlor furniture, covered in silk brocade and velvet; solid rosewood etageres, mirror doors and statuary marble tops; rosewood 7-octave piano, inlaid with pearl; pier and mantel mirrors, centre and side tables, secretaries, corner etageres, reception and Turkish chairs, velvet carpets, lace curtains, vases, paintings, hall-stand and chairs, straw carpets and rods. Bedroom furniture, in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining-room furniture of every description. Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—AT THE LATE RESIDENCE OF DR. H. P. LEGRAND, deceased, No. 226 4th st., near Washington square, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the furniture and effects of the deceased, consisting of parlor, kitchen and bedroom furniture, carpets, bedding and surgical instruments; also, a lot of medicine, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, in front of the house, a fine gray horse, two doctor's buggies, harness, &c. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready at the office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 10, and at the house on the day of sale. By order of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Public Administrator.

T. GOULDSMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, PAINTINGS, &c.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH, auctioneer, will sell on THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10½ o'clock, at West 11th-st., near 6th-av., all the elegant furniture in the above house, consisting of suites of parlor furniture covered in brocade and velvet; rosewood 7-octave piano, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, paintings, vases, lace curtains, mirrors, carpets, &c.; dining-room furniture of every description; bedroom furniture in rosewood and mahogany; bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, sofas, rockers, chairs, clocks, carpets, mirrors, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.

[illegible], Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—[illegible] will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 11, at 10 A. M., at the corner of Court and Baltic sts., Brooklyn, the entire contents of said house. Rosewood suite in brocatel, mahogany suite in hair cloth, splendid Brussels carpets, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, hair mattresses, one large heater, &c., &c. HUSTED & CARLL, Mortgagees.

C. W. HOUGHTON & Co., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, AUG. 18, AT 3 o'clock, on the premises at Far Rockaway, L. I., [illegible] country seats. Reference to [illegible], on the farm. Maps can be seen at the auctioneer's, No. 11 Wall st., New-York, or at JOHN L. NOSTRAND'S, Surveyor, corner Bushwick and Myrtle avs., Plank road, East Brooklyn.

S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA—TUESDAY, Aug. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, 31 crates white granite ware, 17 casks yellow and rock ware, 60 boxes glass ware, and a large variety of China and fancy goods, in lots for retailers, consigned to be sold without reserve. Goods well packed for shipping.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell at salesroom No. 5 Liberty street, in lots from the shelves to suit dealers THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, a full and complete assortment of best white granite, lighting, and all kinds of common ware, 60 packages glass ware, French China, clocks, &c. &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court.—F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer—of house and lot No. 11 Hammond-st., in a good neighborhood; a modern built three-story basement brick dwelling; will be sold on the 19th August, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may lie on mortgage. For other information, apply to GEO. S. STITT, No. 192 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

B. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.
REFERENCES:
Colonel James Wood, Jr. Hon. Henry Chamberlain.
J. P. Batchelder, M. D. Rev. [illegible]
Prof. Wm. Hopkins. Rev. George Montgomery.

From the Knickerbocker Gazette, N. J.

THE SCALPEL.—"NO WORK OF THE KIND ever published has produced half the sensation; [illegible] till the last line is read."

[illegible] BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$9,709,719 00
Average amount of Specie....2,494,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation....259,519 00
Average amount of Deposits....7,078,380 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$667,471 00
Average amount of Specie....113,067 00
Average amount of Circulation....99,093 00
Average amount of Deposits....329,921 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$672,298 00
Average amount of Specie....62,712 00
Average amount of Circulation....90,844 00
Average amount of Deposits....317,512 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$6,604,146 44
Average amount of Specie....3,[illegible] 84
State Bank of America....$21,968 }
Average amount of Circulation....77,103 } 99,068 00
Average amount of Deposits....7,772,180 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$11,731,867 51
Average amount of Specie....4,194,527 02
Average amount of Circulation....1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits....8,613,402 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard King, Asst. Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHD. KING, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,003,171 64
Average amount of Specie....237,703 70
Average amount of Circulation....96,804 83
Average amount of Deposits....898,373 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,114,717 99
Average amount of Specie....1,116,592 18
Average amount of Circulation....291,628 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,780,384 27
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. B. Meeker, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edward Robinson Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,117,638 55
Average amount of Specie....376,197 56
Average amount of Circulation....77,366 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,519,[illegible] 98
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,139,136 72
Average amount of Specie....1,069,084 85
Average amount of Circulation....196,618 00
Average amount of Deposits....4,561,621 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$365,890 83
Average amount of Specie....37,132 40
Average amount of Circulation....102,676 00
Average amount of Deposits....321,0[illegible]6 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th of August, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,469,486 89
Average amount of Specie....416,733 84
Average amount of Circulation....180,490 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,230,879 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$548,839 62
Average amount of Specie....81,262 56
Average amount of Circulation....102,929 00
Average amount of Deposits....311,540 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Felix Hart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,620,689 00
Average amount of Specie....961,837 00
Average amount of Circulation....274,337 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,436,277 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$742,391 91
Average amount of Specie....115,367 10
Average amount of Circulation....147,343 00
Average amount of Deposits....597,302 77
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,063,742 16
Average amount of Specie....725,463 63
Average amount of Circulation....16,510 26
Average amount of Deposits....2,190,580 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Asst. Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,5[illegible] 13
Average amount of Specie....669,662 72
Average amount of Circulation....116,657 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,081,078 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Asst. Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. W. TALMAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$841,027 62
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....107,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,484,869 87
Average amount of Specie....1,817,030 37
Average amount of Circulation....364,765 00
Average amount of Deposits....3,854,890 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John E. Kearny, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JNO. E. KEARNY, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,370,143 88
Average amount of Specie....494,375 21
Average amount of Circulation....130,263 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,468,266 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.
Andrew Kohles, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$182,188 00
Average amount of Specie....24,349 00
Average amount of Circulation....43,124 00
Average amount of Deposits....121,339 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.
Wm. H. Bieler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,629,867 91
Average amount of Specie....483,226 85
Average amount of Circulation....120,076 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,794,784 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$721,979 27
Average amount of Specie....60,947 27
Average amount of Circulation....115,633 00
Average amount of Deposits....575,381 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$680,373 49
Average amount of Specie....67,173 63
Average amount of Circulation....34,365 00
Average amount of Deposits....169,383 84
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,296,772 01
Average amount of Specie....368,980 91
Average amount of Circulation....100,085 00
Average amount of Deposits....890,955 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,698,946 96
Average amount of Specie....246,139 20
Average amount of Circulation....2[illegible],433 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,607,636 54
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,193,2[illegible]5 42
Average amount of Specie....308,320 22
Average amount of Circulation....234,821 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,789,949 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas E. Acly, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. E. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,672,740 06
Average amount of Specie....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$881,902 92
Average amount of Specie....217,389 90
Average amount of Circulation....96,669 00
Average amount of Deposits....714,361 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,711,683 11
Average amount of Specie....292,695 67
Average amount of Circulation....161,968 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,378,944 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,146,429 87
Average amount of Specie....1,098,283 30
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank....260,419 10
Average amount of Deposits....3,348,377 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$949,336 51
Average amount of Specie....151,974 96
Average amount of Circulation....42,000 00
Average amount of Deposits....306,848 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
A. D. W. Baldwin, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$790,065 26
Average amount of Specie....170,361 82
Average amount of Circulation....126,449 00
Average amount of Deposits....704,073 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Youle, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,745,946 57
Average amount of Specie....447,610 76
Average amount of Circulation....46,745 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,332,037 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
W. W. Bogardus, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,177,436 54
Average amount of Specie....402,019 45
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank....139,518 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,576,839 68
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,632,183 29
Average amount of Specie....1,782,258 49
Average amount of Circulation....219,803 00
Average amount of Deposits....5,843,673 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$5,984,644 36
*Average amount of Specie....2,273,833 32
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank....391,263 23
Average amount of Deposits....6,315,737 23
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,423,750 47
Average amount of Specie....339,458 52
Average amount of Circulation....115,089 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,129,211 35
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Cornelius R. Disosway, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,282,645 76
Average amount of Specie....387,272 78
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank....193,846 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,324,331 59
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. Tappen, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$389,558 80
Average amount of Specie....38,933 04
Average amount of Circulation....95,067 00
Average amount of Deposits....276,456 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. Masterton, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$404,898 18
Average amount of Specie....51,548 73
Average amount of Circulation....167,618 00
Average amount of Deposits....133,270 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
E. S. McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$266,046 65
Average amount of Specie....33,223 39
Average amount of Circulation....122,495 00
Average amount of Deposits....257,465 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,715,713 60
Average amount of Specie....456,916 34
Average amount of Circulation....163,287 00
Average amount of Deposits....1,546,962 96
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$569,383 06
Average amount of Specie....110,291 24
Average amount of Circulation....105,115 50
Average amount of Deposits....451,853 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,163,564 50
Average amount of Specie....121,327 74
Average amount of Circulation....128,910 00
Average amount of Deposits....885,029 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$4,009,[illegible] 37
Average amount of Specie....1,108,421 51
Average amount of Circulation....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits....[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$627,134 53
Average amount of Specie....108,471 39
Average amount of Circulation....117,811 00
Average amount of Deposits....544,935 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Godfrey W. Leake, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 7th day of August, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,253,816 55
Average amount of Specie....705,1[illegible]8 61
Average amount of Circulation....53,592 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,754,437 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,002,462 92
Average amount of Specie....277,273 61
Average amount of Circulation....96,418 00
Average amount of Deposits....752,243 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Arch'd Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,112,836 56
Average amount of Specie....363,977 37
Average amount of Circulation....2[illegible],382 00
Average amount of Deposits....843,359 24
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$3,068,009 00
Average amount of Specie....539,604 00
Average amount of Circulation....113,214 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,509,914 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,361,566 77
Average amount of Specie....230,790 14
Average amount of Circulation....322,867 00
Average amount of Deposits....886,610 52
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
E. B. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 7, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,917,865 72
Average amount of Specie....540,940 83
Average amount of Circulation....100,566 00
Average amount of Deposits....2,451,376 31
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 9th day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET,
New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CAPITAL $300,000.—SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., (late Continental Bank,) New-York, insures property throughout the United States. Applications, with diagrams, may be sent by mail, where there is no resident agent. GEO. B. DOUGHTY, President. ALBERT WELLES, Vice-President. J. N. KEELER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT,
BANKER, NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

E. S. LANSING & CO.,
NOS. 72 AND 86 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
European Commission Merchants, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, have established a complete
INTERNATIONAL AGENCY
for the transaction of general business in connection with their
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS,
to transmit packages to and from all parts of Europe, and to afford all desirable facilities to
PERSONS GOING ABROAD.
Sight and time bills on London or Paris, and letters of credit available in all parts of the world.
REFERENCES:

James Boorman, New-York.	Erastus Corning, Albany.
Alsop & Chauncey, do.	Gray & Danforth, Boston.
E. Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, New-York.	Dean Richmond, Buffalo.
Carey, Howard & Sanger.	E. S. Sandford, Philadel'a

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of

France,	Belgium,	Italy,
Great Britain,	Spain,	Germany,
Ireland,	Portugal,	Russia,
Holland,	Switzerland,	Sweden.
	ALSO, ON	
Athens,	Constantinople,	Alexandria,
Beyrout,	Jerusalem,	Cairo, &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and STERLING BILLS, at short, or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
Grant mercantile credits for use in India, China, &c., on
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
and
Messrs. GEORGE PEABODY & CO.,
of London.
For use in Australia on
THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

TEXAS COLLECTIONS.
COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL BANK, GALVESTON, TEXAS.
S. M. WILLIAMS, President. H. JENKINS, Cashier.
Collections made and remitted for promptly in sight checks on New-York, Boston, Philadelphia or New-Orleans. Collections made at ½ per cent. commission. New-York correspondents, Messrs. KISSAM & TAYLOR.

GOOD STOCKS AND BONDS FOR SALE.
Treasury Notes.
New-York State 5 per cents.
Ohio State 6 per cents.
Hamilton County (Cincinnati) 6 per cents.
St. Paul City 12 per cents.
THOMPSON BROTHERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.,
Corner Wall and Broadway.

MAXWELL & DART
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Stocks bought and sold at the Board of Brokers. Loans and business paper negotiated, and advances made on securities.

COLLECTIONS.
We make collection of time paper payable in Chicago, remitting at the current rate of Exchange on New-York without extra charge. Collections on other prominent points throughout the West, attended to on favorable terms, at the risk of the owners.
GEO. SMITH & CO.,
Bankers, Chicago, Illinois.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days, unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.

Ten per cent. will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent. on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full. Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.

JOHN A. STEVENS, }
HENRY F. VAIL, } Commissioners.
E. D. MORGAN. }

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, }
No. 80 Nassau st., }
NEW-YORK Aug 6 1858. }
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for 800 shares, of $50 each, of the increased capital stock of this Company, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst., at this office; the same being required to extend the [illegible] of the Company. [illegible] per cent. on the day of subscription; [illegible] per cent. on the [illegible]; and the balance on the [illegible]. By order of the Board of Directors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., }
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) }
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. }
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

SEVERAL SUMS OF MONEY, FROM $1,000 to $10,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 367 9th av.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REPORT TO THE stock and bond holders of the Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (late Mad River and Lake Erie) Railroad Company, to 1st of July last, may be obtained by those interested, on application at the office of ROBERT YELVERTON, No. 68 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE Knickerbocker Stage Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, 8th-av. and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. The polls will be open from 1 to 3 P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

$5,000—$1,060 AND $1,000 TO LOAN on Bond and Mortgage, on first-class City property. Apply at No. 96 Warren-st., third story, front room.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE STOCK for sale. Safeguard Fire Insurance Stock wanted by JOHN B. MURRAY, No 40 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the JAMES BANK having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of EIGHT (8) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 8, 1858.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF NEW-ROCHELLE having expired—pursuant to chapter 331 of the laws of 1850, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a final dividend of FIVE (5) per cent. has been declared upon the AMOUNT OF NOTES DEPOSITED, as represented by the certificates issued by the Superintendent in redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation of the said certificates, PROPERLY INDORSED, at this Department, within SIX MONTHS from the date of this notice, and not thereafter.
JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

LOAN OFFICES.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices; no signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business and all business strictly confidential. German, Spanish and other languages spoken. CHARLES BRODY, No. 66 Nassau st., up stairs.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF MORSE & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. A. W. MORSE will sign for the firm in liquidation.
A. W. MORSE,
W. P. TALBOYS.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug. 6, 1858.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of MORSE & CO., for the transaction of a commission business in stocks, bonds, domestic and foreign exchange, and commercial paper.
EDWARD WOLFF,
A. W. MORSE.
No. 41 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Aug 7, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and WILLIAM HILL CATHIE, under the firm and name of CATHIE & WOODCOCK, in the business of tin and slate roofing at No. 27 East 18th-st., in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved. The undersigned hereby withdraws from said firm, and his connection therewith ceases from this date; and he hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by said CATHIE in the name of said firm or otherwise, from this date.
Dated Aug. 6, 1858. SAMUEL R. WOODCOCK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858. }
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after Aug. 18, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 20th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st. The transfer books will be closed from the 2d until the 10th day of August. The coupons of the bonds of the Company due August 1 will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank.
C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK Aug. 7, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-STREET }
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after Monday, the 9th of August next. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS INS. CO., No. 10 Merchants' }
Exchange, Wall-st., Aug 4, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent payable on and after the 16th of August, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Sec'y.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st. }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1858. }
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF }
FULTON AND GREENWICH STREETS, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1858. }
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of fifteen (15) per cent., payable on the 12th inst.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend, payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS THIS DAY declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1858.—A dividend of three and one half per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th of August. The Transfer Books will remain closed until that day.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 3, 1858.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE Company have this day declared a semi annual dividend of 3 per cent., payable on and after Aug. 9, 1858, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

MARINE BANK—JULY 27, 1858.—A DIVIDEND of three and a half (3½) per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after Monday, Aug 9. The transfer-books will be closed till that day. By order.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FROM THE PRESENT TIME, SEVERAL brown-stone and brick houses, in good order, with modern improvements, situated above 14th st. Rent low to good tenants—also, a cottage brick house 2½ stories. Rent $375. Apply at the office of J. & W. DENHAM, corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.

TO LET—FIRST SEPTEMBER, WITH BOARD, IN a private family, near 31st st. and 6th av., a fine suite of rooms, two large and one small, on second floor, furnished with carpets and gas fixtures only; bath, closets &c., on the same floor. Address Box No. 3,179 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE [illegible]-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. [illegible]-av., containing 12 rooms in excellent order, with gas fixtures, Croton water and bath rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Inquire of No. [illegible] 8th av., corner of [illegible]-st.

VALUABLE LOTS TO LEASE—FOR FIVE, 10 or 21 years with renewals; 100 lots of ground lying between 19th and 24th sts. and the 10th av. and Hudson River. Desirable locations for business. For particulars, apply at the office of JAMES N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

STEAM-POWER, WITH WELL-LIGHTED rooms, two on a floor, each room 25x55. Also, small rooms to suit tenants at a cheap rent.
J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 152 Centre-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, IN THE upper part of the City, or in Brooklyn. Parties having such a one, located in a good neighborhood, and at a reasonable rent, will address, stating full particulars of location, rent, conveniences, &c., CASTLETON, at the office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A splendid residence at Port Washington, N. J. Also, a fine farm of 73 acres, near Spotswood, N. J.; good land, well watered, young orchard, apples and peaches, with strawberry field of two acres, buildings new and in good order.

FOR SALE—Five acres of land at Ravenswood, near the ferry; 10 acres on King's Bridge Road, running to Harlem River. Also, a fine house with several lots of ground on Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn; lot on 6th-av., between 49th and 50th sts.; lot on 50th-st., south side of 5th and 6th avs.; lot on 23d st., between 7th and 8th avs.; 4 lots on 8th-av., corner 128th-st.; also, other valuable property in City and Country. Apply at the office of Porter's Spirit of the Times, No. 346 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE OR TO LET—A large, first class mansion, having every convenience for a gentleman's residence, situated on the Hudson River, 2½ miles from the Railroad Station, and commanding a very fine view of the river. Also for sale, several desirable building sites, of five or ten acres each. Carriages can always be obtained at the dépôt. Apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., or to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., within five minutes' walk from the railway dépôt. The houses contain, respectively, 7 and 8 bedrooms, 3 parlors, kitchen, &c., with stable, and any quantity of land required can be had with the houses. Rent of each, $400 per annum. Apply to JOSEPH MORRISON, No. 43 New-st., New-York.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—FOR ANY KIND of good merchandise, a farm, in this State, near a railroad, under fine cultivation and improvements, on which are two houses, two barns, sheds, &c. Also, a mortgage, drawing 12 per cent. interest, payable annually, covering a town plot on which is situated a flouring mill, with 3 runs stones, 3½ stories high, and in fine order, and running day and night; a saw mill, a machine shop, a chair and cabinet shop, a hotel, and several dwelling houses, all in good order, and rented; one of the best and never failing water-powers in this or any other State. Also, in same mortgage, 60 acres land adjoining the village and several village lots. Will exchange the above, in whole or in part, from $4,000 to $11,000. Inquire of or address J. E. C., No. 18 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM IN THE town of Newburg, 2½ miles from the village, in a beautiful and healthy location; it contains 147 acres of excellent land; is well watered, and is suitable for any purpose; has a good dwelling, and all the necessary outbuildings, with three orchards and an abundance of the choicest fruit. Will sell 50 to 70 acres, if required, with orchards buildings and other improvements. Inquire at No. 392 Washington-st; or of GEORGE GUY, on the premises, Bedford Farm.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—4,500 ACRES Missouri lands, on the line North Missouri Railroad; 2,460 acres on the State Road, Oconto County, Wisconsin. Also, 24,640 acres choice lands, located by myself in 1853, on the lines of Southern Pacific and Central Texas Railroads. Call on or address W. W. LELAND, No. 18 Exchange-place, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

IOWA LANDS IN GRUNDY COUNTY, SECT. 10, T. 88, N. R. 18 W., to sell or trade for Real Estate or merchandise. One-half cash will be put in. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated
Feb. 19, 1856, Dec. 1, 1857,
Oct. 28, 1856, Jan. 12, 1858.
The recent improvements made in these Tables make them unsurpassed in the world. They are now offered to the scientific billiard players as combining speed with truth, never before obtained in any billiard table. Sales rooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st. O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers.

BILLIARDS.—TWO SECOND HAND BILLIARD tables for sale, mahogany beds and made by a superior maker. For particulars address
W. J. WALKER, No. 24 Spruce-st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. B. [illegible], M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of this City, continues the practice of his Specialty, at No. 51 Bleecker-st., eight doors east of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible], &c. &c. Consultations in English, French and [illegible], by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., adopts this method of informing citizens and strangers that he has for the last twenty-seven years confined his treatment solely to the cure of syphilitic, mercurial and other diseases of a private character. Although it is considered by a portion of the medical profession as a species of quackery for one of its legitimate members to advertise, still the great advantage the unfortunate victims of so fearful a malady derive from a regularly educated physician devoting his attention to this particular branch of the profession must be apparent. It is deplorable to witness some of the cases that are presented to Dr. C., where the disease has been driven into the system by quacks to break out again in the form of spots and ulcers on the body, pains in the joints and throat, night sweats and emaciation. STRICTURES.—Dr. C. has discovered a new process by which he can cure the worst forms of stricture in from two to three weeks. Constitutional debility, brought on by a secret habit indulged in by young men, effectually cured.

Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and the College of Surgeons, London, and the only graduate of either of the above institutions practising in his specialty in the City. N. B.—See his diplomas, in his office, with the signatures of the Professors inscribed thereon, a sure guarantee against deception.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUG AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASES,
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Countless the numbers that are daily radically cured and saved from an early grave by the timely exertions of Dr. HUNTER, and the use of his infallible remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP. This medicine is the result of centuries of study of the wisest and most talented medical men in England, France and Germany. Perfected from the whole field of medical science, and compounded from many different ingredients, so concentrated that a half-ounce vial will cure the most inveterate case of secret disease. It is harmless and thorough in its action, being followed by none of those terrible secondary attacks which are the results of using all other remedies. Price $1. All consultations private. Medical book for nothing.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ASTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 83 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 322 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man goes on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar diseases. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 193 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 38 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.

Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

DR. WARD—NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the most perfect cures of private diseases. Dr. Ward's [illegible] Affiicted, call without delay. No charge for [illegible].

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from 1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 96 West 24th-st., New-York.

NO ONE NEED FEAR THE CHOLERA or colic,
Nor diarrhœa make them melancholic,
Since STEINFELDT'S Bitters frees you from all pain,
And sets you right upon your legs again.
Principal dépôt, No. 70 Nassau-st.

THE GREATEST HUMBUG OF THE AGE is to see an entire family, and sometimes a whole neighborhood, all suffering, half sick, half dead, with Fever and Ague, when the OLIVE FEVER AND AGUE PILLS are warranted to cure in one week. Dépôt No. 38 Cortlandt-st., up stairs. Price $1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, No. 8 Hall of Records, }
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1858. }
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily Telegraph and New-York Times for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrators.
By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law2mTu

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE MELVILLE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—To all whom it may concern: Take notice, that an order has been duly made and entered in this matter by the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, that all persons interested in the Melville Gold Mining Company show cause, if any they have, before the undersigned referee, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1858, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 3 in the afternoon, why said Corporation should not be dissolved.
T. D. PELTON, Referee.
jy27-law3wTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, } Executors.
JEREMIAH S. LORD, }
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA E. NITCHIE, } Administrators.
SANFORD COBB, Jr., }
mh16-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned in behalf of the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 10th day of August, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, for altering and repairing the school furniture in Ward School No. 38, in said Ward and for supplying the class-rooms and additions now being made to said School-house, according to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN B. [illegible],
For the School Officers of the VIIIth Ward.

LONG ISLAND.

The Gold-street Shooting Case—Investigation before Coroner Redding and a Jury.

On the 5th of July last, it will be remembered, an affray took place at a saloon kept by PHILIP L. JARDIN, No. 210 Gold-street, Brooklyn, when JAMES MCCLOSKEY was shot by ALEXANDER JAMESON. MCCLOSKEY was taken to the City Hospital, and lingered until the 6th inst., when he died.

JAMESON was arrested at the time and committed to await the result of the injuries to MCCLOSKEY; but as the wounded man refused to make any complaint, and the people generally, who witnessed the transaction, believed that the shooting was an act of self-defence, and, therefore, justifiable, he was subsequently discharged upon his own recognizance.

Upon the death of MCCLOSKEY, Coroner REDDING impanneled a Jury, who viewed the body, and yesterday commenced taking testimony in the case.

The testimony thus far, in brief, discloses the following facts: About 1 o'clock P. M. on the day in question, JAMESON, the accused, with several friends, were sitting in the above saloon, when the deceased and several companions came in and without any apparent provocation commenced an indiscriminate assault upon the persons there present. The persons assailed, or most of them, made their way to the street, followed by their now furious assailants. JAMESON remained in the saloon, and the proprietor immediately closed and bolted his doors, and was proceeding to put up the shutters to his windows, when he was knocked down senseless. The attacking party then, with clubs and stones, burst in the doors and windows, with the special purpose in view of getting hold of JAMESON, who seemed to be the special object of their vengeance. JAMESON rushed out of the door and attempted to escape, when he was seized by two persons, one on either side, who commenced beating him about the head. A man named CUNNINGHAM, with the butt-end of a bagatelle cue (which he had just broken over the head of the proprietor of the saloon) commenced beating JAMESON from behind over the head. While these three valiant worthies were thus engaged, the deceased came up and gave them a helping hand by kicking and striking their victim in the stomach. At this stage of the proceedings, JAMESON snatched a pistol from the hand of a man near by, and made such demonstrations with it that his captors let go their hold upon his collar, and he again attempted to escape. He was again pursued, when he wheeled and discharged the pistol, the ball entering MCCLOSKEY's neck. JAMESON then fled, but was so covered with blood and dirt that those intimately acquainted with him did not recognize him.

THE EXAMINATION.

The Coroner's Jury assembled at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Governor's Room, City Hall. There was but little excitement, and not more than fifty persons, all told, were present.

THE JURY.

The following gentlemen, who were sworn on Saturday, as Jurors, took their seats:

Francis B. Stryker,	Brock Carroll,
Mathew Hall,	James Carman,
Abraham Lott,	Edward F. O'Reilly,
Henry Mabury.	

THE TESTIMONY.

Francis D. Cunningham, sworn: I am house-surgeon of the Brooklyn City Hospital; on the 5th of July, a man was brought there five minutes before two o'clock P. M., (*whose name I have since learned* was James McCloskey,) with a gunshot wound in the neck; symptoms indicated injury of the spinal cord; on a careful examination, no ball could be found; he died from the injuries on the 6th of August at half-past seven o'clock P. M.; I, with Dr. Kissam made a *post mortem* examination, upon which the fact was revealed, that a ball had passed from the front of the neck to the left of Adam's apple, passed backwards, missing the large blood vessels of the neck and struck the body of the sixth cervical vertebræ, passed through it, and divided two-thirds of the substance of the spinal cord, thence through the [illegible] of the sixth cervical vertebræ, where it stopped, and where it was found, and is now here produced; the injury to the spinal cord was the immediate cause of his death, occasioned by this wound.

To a Juror—He did not state to me how he got this wound, except that it was from a pistol fired by one Jameson.

Philip L. Jardin, sworn—Resides at No. 210 Gold-street, in this City; keeps the place where this affray commenced; was there on the 5th of July last past; there was a disturbance there about half-past twelve o'clock; it was with Alex. Jameson, Bill Ammerman, John Ammerman, Charles Capers, —— Brunswick, John Lee, and the rest, I don't know their names; they belong to No. 11; they had been there two hours; *during that time they were quiet and sociable like brothers*; then James McCloskey, Pat Gavin, Joe Gavin, —— Cunningham and —— Stilwell came in; they were there a few minutes, when there was a rush up, and they commenced fighting; *I parted Pat Gavin and Wilson*; they then all went at it; saw McCloskey fire a brickbat; at the door inside all were fighting; McClosky was outside when he threw the brick—it hit me in the breast and broke a window; then I went outside with a pistol and tried to scare them away; then went inside and stowed the pistol away behind the bar and went out again; Cunningham pushed the window open with a cue, breaking the sash and glass; then I told him to stop, and before I could speak he knocked me down, and then I was senseless and could not see; Cunningham struck me; next I knew I was sitting in a chair inside; my father-in-law came in then and said somebody was shot outside; did not see McCloskey when he was shot; saw him afterwards; my father-in-law's name is Adam Schans; did not hear the shot fired; I cannot say who commenced the disturbance.

To Jurors—Cannot say who was fighting outside; saw no one have a pistol after I put it behind the bar; my father-in-law said he loaded the pistol; I never loaded the pistol; the pistol was a small one; my father-in-law would know it better than me; did not see Jameson and McCloskey have any words together that I know of; the pistol was loaded three weeks before the affray; don't know where the pistol is now.

To Coroner—I know Jmeson, (identifies him in the audience,) saw McCloskey throw a brickbat.

To Jurors—Have known McCloskey for five years; did not expect McCloskey *at my place that day*; heard no threats made in case he did come there.

To Coroner—I was told that John Ammerman gave the pistol to Jameson. A. stood in the door and the brickbats were flying so that he could not move either way; don't know where he got the pistol; he stood behind the door; the pistol that he had looked like the one *I had*; my father-in-law said that he saw Ammerman give the pistol to Jameson; he was in the second story window at the time.

John E. Cunmeyer, sworn—I reside at No. 27 Stanton-street, this city; on the 5th of July, between half-past twelve and one o'clock, as I was sitting in my room, I heard a noise back of my house, and looked out, and it looked as though there was a row in the lager-bier shop; I went out, and by that time they had got into the street; saw *four* men with clubs, and brickbats and stones, pursuing a man who had a pistol; he held the pistol to one man's head; then I went into Concord-street to find an officer; went as far as the corner of Stanton-street; waited there probably one minute, but could find no officer; went round into Gold street, and when within fifty feet of Gold-street on the south side of Concord-street, the mob was then rushing up Concord-street, and one man ran into the cellar, and the rest wanted to pursue him; I stopped them, and they said that that man had murdered a man around the corner; told them if he had murdered a man the officers must take him; don't recognize the man who held the pistol; it was an old-fashioned horse pistol; don't know any of the persons present except Pat Gavin; he was very turbulent; did not recognize the man who was pursued by the four as being the same one who ran into the cellar.

To Juror—I think the man who had the pistol was a smaller man than the one the pistol was aimed at.

Wm. Bannister, sworn—Resides at No. 213 Gold-street; did not know deceased; know Jameson; saw the disturbance on the 5th of July, at about one o'clock, P. M.; heard a disturbance in Phillip Jardins' lager-bier saloon, No. 210 Gold street; looked out of the window and saw a group of men fighting inside; several came out of the door, and one, with his hair over his eyes, ran towards Tillary-street; on crossing Gold-street, the man that was shot caught hold of the other man's coat by the tail and tore it off by the waist, the man then got clear; the man who tore the coat returned to opposite the lager-bier saloon and commenced firing stones into the windows; I kept my eye upon him all the time; three or four other men threw stones also; at the same time a man dressed in black, with a straw hat, came out of the saloon with a bagatelle cue in his hand, and commenced pushing in the glass of the windows; the force outside then attempted to go into the saloon again; Phillip Jardin came out of the shaving saloon with a pistol, and said that he would shoot any one that attempted to come in again or break the doors open; the doors were closed immediately; Jardin ran up stairs into the shaving saloon, the crowd sung out, "bring them out," using abusive language. Jardin attempted to put the shutters up, and while getting one out, the man with the straw hat struck him on the head with the bagatelle cue as he was stooping and broke the cue; Jardin cried murder, and fell down. Soon after, they said "fetch them out," that man I believe it was, (pointing to Jameson) came out of the saloon singly, and started to run across the street, but was overtaken by two men, who commenced punching him right and left; while they were doing that, the man with the broken cue stepped up and commenced beating him over the top of the head; while thus engaged a fourth man came up and commenced kicking Jameson in the belly and sides; at this time, another man, a smaller man, came up with a pistol, and presented the pistol; when Jameson grasped the pistol; the man who was kicking him in the belly was shot, and fell *to* the sidewalk; when Jameson got hold of the pistol, the parties let go their hold of him, and then Jameson retreated across the street, the four men pursuing; at the corner of the street he had the pistol raised, keeping the parties at bay, when some one said, "shoot you bugger;" at this moment the pistol was fired; he (Jameson) was covered with blood and dirt.

Lawrence McConnon, sworn—Resides No. 1[illegible] Tillary-street; was present at the fight in Gold-street; saw the parties outside fighting and throwing stones; saw McCloskey throw stones; saw Patrick McGavin; saw McCloskey beating a man near a wagon; did not know the man McCloskey was beating; McCloskey was kicking him in the face, and McGavin was beating and kicking him on the back; Cunningham struck a man who ran off the sidewalk twice over the head with a stick; thought that this man was going to relieve the man McCloskey and others were beating; saw a man come off the sidewalk with a pistol, and said he would shoot if they did not let that man alone; McCloskey struck at him; don't know the man who had the pistol; did not know the man that they were beating; knew afterwards that it was Jameson; Jameson snatched for the pistol, and a man named Duffy snatched at the pistol at the same time; when the man who brought the pistol out was struck by McCloskey, he staggered across the street; Jameson grabbed for the pistol, and Duffy grabbed for it at the same time; Duffy ran as soon as Jameson got it; this occurred in the middle of the sidewalk; the man who had the pistol cried out, "Shoot the s—n of a b—h;" McCloskey started for Jameson and said "Shoot," when Jameson fired; I recognize Jameson as the man who fired the pistol; Jameson then ran through Gold towards Concord-street; McCloskey, when taken up, said "Bottle Jameson shot him;" McCloskey was heavier than Jameson; Cunningham is still larger.

At this stage of the proceedings the Coroner adjourned the case to Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Brooklyn Items.

MISSING.—Mrs. EMILY H. WARNER suddenly disappeared, Saturday night last, from her residence on Bushwick-avenue, near Grand-street. It is feared that some accident has befallen her. She is about 40 years old, dark complexion, and dark brown hair mixed with gray. She wore away a black sack, with a white and black plaid gingham skirt.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 203 south Third-street, on the body of a child of GEORGE HODGETT's, who was smothered in bed the night previous.

A boy, 10 years old, named JAMES MULVANY, was drowned while bathing, at Bay Ridge, Sunday last. The family of the deceased reside at No. 173 Adams-street.

The body of HEZEKIAH GLOVER, of Philadelphia, who was drowned a few days since, was recovered yesterday, at the foot of Washington-street.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.—WILLIAM DAVIS and MICHAEL MCCONNELL went to Red Hook Point Sunday night to settle a little affair with fisticuffs. On the twenty-first round MCCONNELL gave up, and in retaliation filed a complaint against his antagonist. All the parties concerned were taken before Justice BLACKLEY, and fined $5 each.

A SPECIMEN.—A private watchman named WM. BUCKLEY, was arrested while on his beat in the Third Precinct, Sunday night, for being grossly intoxicated. He had lost his club and revolver when taken up, and yesterday Justice BLACKLEY fined him $10.

New-Jersey Items.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—The body of a man about 30 years of age, apparently a German, was found lying in the woods at West Hoboken, on Sunday afternoon, shot through the heart. A pistol which had been discharged was lying by his side. Justice HAGUE held an inquest, and a verdict of death by suicide was rendered. The deceased was dressed in dark clothes; in his pocket was a card with the inscription, "Corner of Grand and Columbia streets, New-York," but nothing could be found to indicate his name.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.—On Saturday afternoon a man called at the market of Mr. JACOB ERWIN, in Greene-street, and ordered *a considerable quantity of fresh beef to be sent on board a vessel at one of the docks. Shortly after leaving he returned again* and asked Mr. ERWIN to loan him $3 75 to pay for a *barrel of potatoes which he stated that he had just* purchased. Mr. E. was to receive the money at the vessel, but upon taking them to the place designated, discovered that he had been sold.

SCALDED IN SWILL.—A man, named JAMES GIBLIN, employed at the distillery at the Long Dock, accidentally fell into a tank of hot swill, on Saturday, and was dreadfully scalded. He was removed to his home in Hoboken. He will probably not recover.

The tent of the Young Men's Christian Association has been located in South Third-street, near Grove. It was crowded at the three services on Sunday.

Personal Gossip.

The London *Times* says: "We have reason to believe that Earl Seafield, of the Peerage of Scotland will be raised to the English Peerage, and that Sir John Yarde Buller will be created a Peer. Mr. G. P. R. James, the novelist, who has been for several years Her Majesty's Consul at Richmond, Virginia, has been appointed Consul at Venice; and Mr. Barbar, whose conduct as acting Vice-Consul at Naples, during the cessation of diplomatic intercourse with the Court of the two Sicilies, has been so frequently approved, will succeed *Mr. James as Consul* at *Richmond*."

Among the arrivals at this port yesterday by the *Arago* were the Hon. Henry D. Seymour, M. P., from England, Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall and family, Mrs. *James G. Bennett, Mr. W. Prankard*, the Ravel Troupe, and other well-known citizens on their return from their European tour.

New Cotton.

Two bales of the new crop were received at New-Orleans, July 25, from Texas, and sold at 15 cents; last year the first receipts were five bales, also from Texas, on the 15th August, about three weeks later than the present year.

The Savannah *Republican*, Aug. 6, says: "At this port the first bale of New Cotton was received on the 3d inst., from Wacahootee, Marion County, Fla., it classed barely Middling, and was purchased at 14 cents. The color was somewhat injured by the excessive rains, and it is feared, in that section, that the injury will be both general and serious if the wet weather continues. Last year the first bale was received here on the 19th, from the same source."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 9.

$12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	92¼	530	Reading R.R. b3	47
5,000	Virginia 6s	92¼	100	do b30	47
3,000	do	92⅜	100	do b60	47
12,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅜	750	do	46⅞
10,000	La. State 6s	93	200	do b60	46⅞
5,000	Brook. City 6s	97	150	do stw	46⅞
7,000	L. C. & M. L. G. B.	23	100	do	47
15,000	do	22¾	100	do	47⅛
1,000	L. E. & W. 1st M. B.	66	200	do s30	47
1,000	Mich. S. 2d m. b	60	10	Mich. Cent'l R.R.	59
1,000	Chi. St. P. & F. D. L. G. bonds	23	50	do	59¼
10	Bank of America	110	150	M. S. & N. I. pre. S.	44¼
25	Bank of Commerce	100	25	Panama R.R. s30	114
20	Common. Bank	96	100	do	114
5	Park Bank	101½	65	Gal. & Chi. R.R.	85¼
25	N. Y. Gas Co.	160	50	do b30	85¼
50	Gt. Western Ins. Co.	112	50	do s30	85
6	Pac. M. S. Co. ex div.	84	100	do s60	84¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	79¼	50	do	85¼
50	do p &c.	79	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	35
200	do b30	79	100	do b60	35½
300	do opg	79	350	do b60	35¼
100	Erie Railroad b60	17¼	400	do	35⅛
200	do b30	17⅛	445	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	75¾
100	do	17⅛	100	do s30	75⅝
100	Harlem Railroad	11½	50	do b30	76
100	M. S. & N. I. RR. b60	22½	60	do b30	75⅞
200	do b30	22½	5	do	76
262	do	22⅜	200	do b60	76
			50	Chi., B. & Q. R. R.	65

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅜	5	Chi. & R. I. R.R.	76¼
1,000	M. S. Sg. Fd. Bs	67¾	20	do s25	76
15	Metropolitan Bank	107¼	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
10	Bk. of Commerce	100	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	86½
100	Reading R. R.	47⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R. b30	35⅜
100	do s60	47⅜	250	L. C. & Mil. R. R.	4½
125	do	48	50	N. Y. Cen. R R. p&c.	79¾
200	do s10	47⅜	200	do b30	79¾
200	do s10	48	100	do opg	79⅜
300	do	48¼	125	Pac. M. St. Co.	84⅞
50	do	48⅛	25	do	84¾
100	do s10	48⅛	25	do	84¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Mil. City 7s	39¼	18	Metro. F. Ins. Co.	95
3,000	Mo. State 6s	85⅜	10	Harmony F. I. Co.	85
2,000	LaC. & M. R. R.	22½	10	W. F. & Co. Ex	59½
1,850	City of M. 6 ⅌ c. b	86	15	do	59¼
1,000	E. T. & Va. R. 6s	71½	25	C. S. P. & F. d. L. R. R.	2
3,000	Del. & R. R. B. 6s	80	25	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	4
50	Metropolitan Bk	107½	28	St. Nicholas Bank	96
60	Mercantile Bank	117	5	Hanover Bank	90
50	Bk of N. Y.	108	20	Bank of Commerce	100¼
25	Excelsior Fire I. Co.	106	40	Am. Ex Bank	106½
10	do	106½	10	Metropo. Bank	107½
715	Emp. City. F. I. Co.	112	20	Har. F. Ins. Co.	85½
37	Com. Ins. Co.	112½	10	Humb. F. I. Co.	100
28	Goodhue F. I. Co.	91¾	10	do	99
5	do	92½	10	N. W. Fire I. Co.	97½
10	Wash. Ins. Co.	150	20	U. S. Fire Ins. Co.	132½
10	Hum. F. Ins. Co.	96½	5	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.	9
10	Common. F. I. Co.	88¾	5	American Ex. Co.	93
20	Arctic F. I. Co.	92½	3	U. S. Ex. Co.	90¼
20	New World F. I. Co.	97			

MONDAY, Aug. 9—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York, for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 7—the particulars of which are advertised by each bank separately on another page of this paper—present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous weekly statement of July 31:

Increase in Loans	$1,042,401
Decrease in Specie	566,263
Increase in Circulation	376,050
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	790,395

Including the exchanges between the banks through the Clearing-House, the average of which is deducted from the *Gross* in order to ascertain the *Net* or Undrawn Deposits, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last season.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 8, 1857.	Aug. 7, 1858.	July 31, 1858.
Capital	$65,420,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	122,077,252	120,892,857	119,850,456
Specie	11,737,367	35,145,844	35,712,107
Circulation	8,080,746	7,784,415	7,408,365
Gross Deposits	94,425,019	107,454,715	108,456,030
Exchanged	27,063,476	17,115,237	15,330,157
Undrawn	67,372,443	90,340,605	91,125,873
In Sub-Treasury	12,440,067	5,352,477	5,144,780

The addition to the Loan column is more than was generally looked for, while the Specie shows something better than the Export and Sub-Treasury movements of the week indicated. The addition to the Circulation is the usual result of *quarter day*, in the payment and receipt of house-rents, &c., on or about the 1st of August. The Banks are now prepared with full thirty-five millions to meet the temporary transfers to the Sub-Treasury which the new loan will immediately require. And the remittance from California is to be added in a few days; so the probability is that the operation in question will not reduce the Specie in bank below thirty millions. At the time of making up this report it was not known in the Street what proportion of the Loan will fall to New-York and to Foreign account to be provided for at New-York.

In the Money circles, to-day, the United States Loan was the absorbing topic. The Foreign Exchange market was brought to a complete stand because of the doubt felt among both buyers and sellers as to the effect of the Washington award. London bills closed 109½, bank names almost nominal, the business for the Boston steamer going over to Tuesday. In the discount market we hear of no alteration from last week's currency. The Stock Brokers continue to get money returnable at call, at from 3@5 ⅌ cent., according to the character of the collateral.

The telegraphic information from Washington, up to the close of business hours, was of a very general nature, principally through private channels, to the effect that all bids *below* 104.07 are thrown out, and that the bids *above* that rate up to 107 ⅌ cent take the Loan. The awards being more numerous between 104.07 and 105 and a fraction, the average is rumored, this afternoon, to be 104½ ⅌ cent. The full particulars, however, will appear in another part of this paper, if received, as they are expected to be, from the Department, in the course of the evening.

The Stock Market was generally firmer than on Saturday. The principal activity at the early session of the Brokers was in Reading and Rock Island. Of Reading, the sales were about 2,500 shares, 47@46⅞@47⅛. After the adjournment, 2,000 shares were done at 45 ⅌ cent., the seller to deliver in six months, any time at his option. The Cash Stock subsequently sold at and after the Second Board, 47⅜@48@48¼ ⅌ cent. Rock Island closed at 76@76¼ ⅌ cent. The sales of of New-York Central were moderate, the price closing as on Saturday, 79½, sales. The shares of the Pacific Mail improved to 84⅞ ex-dividend, equal to 90⅞ before the dividend, and sales of Panama were made at 114 ⅌ cent. The State Stocks were all steady in price; sales of Missouris at 85⅜ ⅌ cent. The La Crosse Land Grants sold at 23@22¾, and the Fon du Lac Bonds at 23 ⅌ cent. The mail by the *Arago* from London, July 28, advises an improvement to 74@76 in Illinois Central, and the following general quotations for other American Stocks:

Illinois Central 6 ⅌ cent., 1875	75@80
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1875	80@82
Illinois Central Railroad 7s, 1860, Freeland	76@78
Illinois Central R. R. $100 shares, $40 paid, dis.	26@24
Michigan Central 8 ⅌ cent., 1860	80@84
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	83@86
Michigan Central 8s, 1869, (Sinking Fund) 1882	86@89
Michigan Central $100 shares	50@60
Michigan S. & N. Ind. Sinking Fund, 1885	60@64
Michigan S. & N. Ind., $100 shares	22@27
N. Y. Central 6 ⅌ cent. Sinking Fund, 1883	81@83
N. Y. Central 7s, Convertible, 1864	91@91
N. Y. Central $100 shares	75@80
Erie 3d Mortgage Bonds, 1883	65@70
Erie 2d Mortgage Bonds, 1875	30@40
Erie 7s, convertibles, 1862	30@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1891	30@35
Erie Railroad Bonds, $100 shares	16@20
Penn. Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1880	89@91
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage Stg	89@91

It will be seen by their respective cards on our advertising page, that Mr. E. WOLFE, of the Stock Exchange, takes the place of Mr. W. P. TALBOYS in the house of MORSE & Co., No. 41 William-street, and that Mr. TALBOYS open an office in *his individual name, in Exchange-place, Merchants'* Exchange Building.

The following is Monday's business at the *office of the Assistant Treasurer:*

Receipts	$170,472
Payments	177,201
Balance	5,546,748

The receipts include $115,000 from Customs.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Europe.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 9, 1858.

During the week which has elapsed since our last advices, transactions at the Stock Exchange have been but moderate. Prices, however, of the speculative shares have shown sudden fluctuations, which can only be explained by local influences; the closing quotations are lower than those of last week. Prices of most of the State Stocks are also a shade lower. The importations at the port of New-York last month, compared with those of July, 1857, show a very heavy decrease, but the latter reached an excessive figure, owing to the reduction of the tariff on July 1, 1857. By private telegrams from Washington, we hear that the Government loan of $10,000,000 has been awarded at 104.07@107 ⅌ cent., averaging about *104¼*. *State Stocks*—The quotation for Missouri 6s has not varied. In Virginia 6s there have been large transactions, at ¼ decline. Tennessee 6s have fallen ¼, and North Carolina 6s ¼. Indiana 5s have risen ½ ⅌ cent. Some New-York 6s, of 1873, were sold at 114½. City and County Bonds—Some sales of Detroit Water Loan 7s, Louisville Railroad 6s, and Covington (Ky.) 6s, comprise the only transactions which have come to our knowledge. Railroad Bonds—Erie 2st mortgage are 1 ⅌ cent. higher; the other issues of the same road have declined. Illinois Central *Freeland* Bonds have risen 2 ⅌ cent, Hudson River 1st mortgage 1, and do., 2d mortgage, 1½. There have been sales of Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage at 94½, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 7s, at 60. Railroad Shares—Prices have declined. New-York Centrals have fallen 1¼, Chicago and Rock Island ½, Reading 2, Galena and Chicago 1½, Michigan Central 1¼, Panama 1¼, Erie ⅜, and Cleveland and Toledo 1¼ ⅌ cent. The heaviest transactions have been in the three first named. Milwaukee and Mississippi shares have risen. Money—Rates are unchanged. Exchange on Europe—Inactive. The principal business on London has been at 109½@109¾, and on Paris 5.12½@5.11¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 9, 1858.

* Since our advices of the 3d instant the Stock Market has been very inactive, accompanied by a slight decline in most descriptions. Attention has been somewhat absorbed by preparation for the new Government Loan of $10,000,000, to be awarded today, at Washington. A feeling of uncertainty has likewise been experienced, owing to the want of telegraphic communication with Europe, now that the laying of the Atlantic Cable has been brought to a successful conclusion. The Money Market presents, thus far, no change, but a slight increase of activity is looked for after the taking of the new Loan. 3 P. M.—We have just learned by telegram that the Government Loan has been taken at 104 07 and upwards, the average being 104½. Total bids about $40,000,000. State Stocks rather lower, with small sales, except in Virginia's, Missouri's and Tennessee's. Virginia's have declined ½ ⅌ cent.; Tennessee's, ½; California, ½; North Carolina, ¼.; Missouri's and Louisiana's without any change. Ohio, 1886, at 107; Indiana 5's, at 88. United States Loans, no change. City and County Bonds—Very moderate transactions. We have only a few sales to mention. A few sales of Detroit 7 ⅌ cent. Water Works. Louisville City 6's, (Railroad issues,) Brooklyn City 6's, and San Francisco 10's, at unchanged prices. Railroad Bonds—A partial decline—with small transactions. Erie 1st Mortgage sales at 99; do. 3d Mortgages, without change; do. 4th Mortgages, at 55; do. 1871, 1½ ⅌ cent. lower; do. 1875, at 32; New-York Central 7s, 1864, at 101¼; do. 7's, 1864, at 95¼, ex-interest, being a rise of ½ ⅌ cent.; Illinois Central Construction Bonds, ½ ⅌ cent. lower; Michigan Central, 1st Mortgages, 1½; Galena and Chicago, 2d Mortgages, ¼; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 8 per cents., without change; Hannibal and St. Joseph old at 60; Chicago and Rock Island Bonds, at 94½. Goshen Branch Bonds, at 66. Railroad Shares—Lower—Very inactive, with the exception of Reading, the sales of which exceed 20,000 shares, and New-York Central, (7,000 shares.) Erie has declined ⅜ ⅌ cent.; Reading advanced 50¾, fell off to 45¾, and closes at 48½, being a fall of 2 ⅌ cent. for the week; New-York Central closes at 79½, ex-dividend of 4 ⅌ cent., being a fall of 1½ ⅌ cent.; Panama, 1 ⅌ cent.; Michigan Central, 1½; Michigan Southern, ½; do. Preferred, 1¼; Illinois Central, 1 ⅌ cent.; Cleveland and Toledo, 1½; Chicago and Rock Island, 1 ⅌ cent.; Galena and Chicago, 2¼; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, ½; Hudson River, ½; Milwaukee and Mississippi, ½ ⅌ cent. higher; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, sales at 65. Exchange—Rates irregular and unsettled, with light sales. London, 109¾@109⅞; Paris 5.12½@5.11¼.

MARIE & KANZ.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 7.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. a't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk.	$7,763,718	$2,004,392	$342,019	$7,079,988
Artisans' Bank	907,471	118,067	95,363	655,921
Atlantic Bank	532,200	92,713	98,246	317,512
Bk. of America	5,604,146	3,063,689	94,9[illegible]	7,773,150
Bk. of Commerce	11,721,867	4,184,827	1,976	8,513,402
Bk. of Commw'th	1,003,171	287,763	96,894	988,373
Bk. of New-York	4,114,717	1,115,892	391,6[illegible]	3,780,344
Bk. of N. America	1,717,633	276,197	77,368	1,615,066
Bk. of Republic	4,136,136	1,060,684	188,619	4,561,631
Bk. St. New-York	3,464,605	1,517,556	284,745	3,064,630
Broadway Bank	2,266,119	434,613	231,046	1,900,687
Bull's Head Bank	365,900	37,123	103,678	321,066
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,460,485	416,738	180,606	1,230,679
Chatham Bank	540,898	81,388	102,915	311,540
Chemical Bank	2,080,869	661,837	274,337	2,424,277
Citizens' Bank	743,301	115,367	147,343	587,272
City Bank	2,063,742	725,468	16,510	2,190,560
Continental Bank	3,535,391	609,662	116,657	3,081,078
Corn Exch. Bank	1,370,143	486,375	129,369	1,466,256
East River Bank	193,188	34,249	43,124	121,839
Fulton Bank	1,828,567	453,328	138,876	1,784,184
Greenwich Bank	721,979	80,947	115,833	578,391
Grocers' Bank	289,273	67,772	34,355	160,363
Hanover Bank	1,286,773	306,960	100,065	890,955
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,596,946	346,130	205,433	1,607,536
Irving Bank	941,227	204,300	107,696	516,293
Leather Man. Bk.	2,194,215	306,320	184,872	1,783,949
Manhattan Co.	4,672,749	1,718,194	333,740	4,307,403
Marine Bank	881,863	217,306	96,068	714,261
Market Bank	1,711,563	282,606	167,966	1,378,244
Mechanics' Bank	4,146,425	1,683,288	260,419	3,949,377
Mech. B'g Ass'n	249,336	151,974	43,069	206,940
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	790,066	170,362	126,449	704,972
Mercantile Bank	2,743,946	437,610	46,735	2,333,037
Merchants' Bank	5,664,646	2,273,963	231,393	6,215,727
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,177,426	402,019	120,516	1,876,830
Metropolitan Bk.	6,632,182	1,765,380	219,803	5,843,673
Nassau Bank	1,433,780	339,469	115,093	1,129,214
National Bank	2,383,945	362,272	133,645	1,234,339
N. Y. County Bk.	380,566	23,933	95,067	276,451
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	404,698	51,549	167,618	133,270
N. Y. Exch. Bank	266,046	23,225	122,486	257,665
Ocean Bank	1,715,713	450,916	103,287	1,546,962
Oriental Bank	549,262	110,291	105,115	451,862
Pacific Bank	1,102,864	122,227	128,910	885,029
Park Bank	4,099,357	1,108,431	190,132	3,681,091
People's Bank	627,134	108,471	117,811	544,936
Phenix Bank	3,253,616	745,108	53,503	2,754,737
St. Nicholas Bank	1,002,462	277,272	96,418	752,246
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,112,836	363,977	200,382	842,359
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,058,009	539,604	113,214	2,509,914
Tradesmen's Bank	1,381,566	290,790	322,867	898,610
Union Bank	2,917,865	549,940	160,566	2,451,378

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$120,892,857	Circulation	$7,784,415
Specie	35,145,844	Deposits	107,454,715

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	July 31.		July 31.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,553,998	Manhattan Co.	$4,746,240
Artisans' Bank	901,352	Marine Bank	880,563
Atlantic Bank	518,353	Market Bank	1,735,073
Bk. of America	5,530,240	Mechanics' Bank	4,084,181
Bk. of Commerce	11,739,768	Mech. B'g Assoc'n.	236,146
Bk. of Commw'th	1,006,850	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	755,836
Bk. of New-York	4,074,030	Mercantile Bank	2,677,245
Bk. of N. America	1,714,021	Merchants' Bank	5,711,939
Bk. of Republic	4,247,576	Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,078,801
Bk. St. New-York	3,547,212	Metropolitan Bank	6,563,983
Broadway Bank	2,249,323	Nassau Bank	1,401,293
Bull's Head Bank	364,631	National Bank	2,401,869
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,456,883	N. Y. County Bk.	380,466
Chatham Bank	537,386	N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	401,912
Chemical Bank	1,963,564	N. Y. Exch. Bank	268,726
Citizens' Bank	727,134	Ocean Bank	1,686,686
City Bank	2,072,614	Oriental Bank	586,112
Continental Bank	3,590,906	Pacific Bank	1,090,065
Corn Exch. Bank	1,336,102	Park Bank	4,105,462
East River Bank	190,523	People's Bank	616,140
Fulton Bank	1,829,872	Phenix Bank	3,280,724
Greenwich Bank	720,212	St. Nicholas Bank	972,029
Grocers' Bank	273,646	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,119,783
Hanover Bank	1,295,438	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,861,061
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,532,422	Tradesmen's Bank	1,367,292
Irving Bank	842,191	Union Bank	2,865,501
Leather Man. Bk.	2,119,819		
Total			$119,850,456

American Railways—Letter from Mr. Poor.

From the London Times, July 26.

The following, from a well-informed source, relates to the Illinois Central Railroad, in which the English public are interested to the amount of some few millions. The writer complains of a recent inference that, if this work should prove to be a delusion, the fact must be held established that under no conceivable circumstances can American railroads be made to pay. But many of his subsequent remarks tend to confirm its correctness. Here is a through line, deliberately planned to intersect one of the most prosperous States of the Union, with a free grant from Congress of 2,500,000 acres of choice land along its course, managed by a Board composed of some of the wealthiest and most respectable merchants of New-York, and wholly free from danger of competition. If these elements are not such as can insure success, are there any that can be added? The writer points to various long-established lines in the older States, which, he says, yield three or four times the revenue. But these are exceptions, and, moreover, no one expected the Illinois Central to achieve a great revenue at starting. The lines now introduced or likely *to be introduced in the English market are those of* the thriving but comparatively young States where roads are wanted, and, if the best type of such enterprises *merely furnishes* an example of disappointment, no further authority will be requisite to warrant *a general warning to investors on this side to* trust no further representations. The Federal Government, the State Government of Illinois, and many of the leading capitalists of New-York, all agreed as to the prospects of the Illinois Central Road. It was not made upon any compulsory plan, the route was selected as that which would be most advantageous for the population, and, consequently, for the Company; and if under these circumstances it is destined to prove a losing concern, any foreigner who may be disposed to rely upon assurances with respect to other schemes will have little cause to complain whatever may happen. The plea now is "it was only a speculation." Of course it was only a speculation. The speculation was, that a certain quantity of land would pay for the construction of 700 miles of railway, and that this railway would, from the progress of settlement, yield a fair traffic, the whole of the net proceeds of which would accrue as profits to the shareholders. Are these anticipations to be realized? If not, then it is plain that American predictions regarding American lands and railroads are worth little, and that it is desirable a conviction of that fact should forthwith be inculcated on this side. Obviously, however, the writer of the present letter does not wish to force any such conclusions on the European *mind. Notwithstanding his opening remarks,* he thinks that productive lands alongside a railway running through a *rich* Western State will not only prove marketable but lead to a satisfactory traffic. If this should be illustrated in the case of the Illinois Central, *something will have been done to retrieve* the prestige of such undertakings. In the contrary result we must be permitted, in the face of all protests, to conclude generally that under no conceivable circumstances, are American railways likely to prove otherwise than disastrous to distant shareholders:

"I desire to say a word in reference to the remarks in the money columns of the *Times* of the 23d inst. upon the Illinois Central Railroad.

You say that 'if this work proves to be a delusion, the fact must be held established that under no conceivable circumstances can American Roads be made to pay.' This strikes me to be a very unwarrantable *conclusion from the premises laid down* in the article referred to. What was the chief inducement to the construction of the Illinois Central Railroad? Not a prospective remunerating traffic. Even during the height of the great American Railway mania, the construction of the road upon the merits of its line, commercially considered, would not have been thought of. For the purpose of supplying an adequate motive the proprietors of the prospective city of Cairo applied to Congress for a grant of land, which was obtained after repeated applications, running through a number of years. The lands thus obtained were considered to equal in value the estimated cost of the road. In such event, the measure of profit would be its value. The whole affair was a speculation of a character all the more hazardous from the speciousness with which the arguments in its favor could be urged. It was seen from the outset that the granting of lands as an inducement to their construction, was a very dangerous step, as it might lead to the building of lines of no commercial importance. In such case, should the lands fail to produce their estimated value, the enterprises would end in disaster. To say that the future success of such speculations as these is to be taken and accepted as the test of the success and value of roads built exclusively with a view to the traffic of their routes, and whose profitableness has been proved by an experience of 15, 20, and in some cases of 25 years, is to measure one thing by another, between which no points of resemblance exist, and is an assumption wholly disproved by facts about which there can be no cavil.

The construction of the Illinois Central Railway was the result of a contract between the Government of the United States and the Company, whereby the latter received as a bonus 2,500,000 acres of land. The line of the road, unfortunately, not being upon any great route of business or travel, the earnings were small, being for the last fiscal year only about $2,300,000. The New-York Central Road for a similar period earned over $8,000,000. The former has 704 miles of road, the latter 555; the cost of the two to the stockholders is very nearly the same. It is difficult to see how the Illinois Central, with only about one quarter of the earnings of the New-York Central, is to measure the success of the latter. From the time that the New-York Central was opened, in 1841, it has paid regularly from 8 to 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, with additional occasional dividends from accumulated profits nearly equal to the first cost of the line. It never had a brighter future before it than at the present moment. The possibility of the success of American railways has, I think, been fully demonstrated long ago. I will give a few familiar instances of success: The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the Camden and Amboy, the Hartford and New-Haven, the Boston and Worcester, the Western, of Massachusetts, the Boston and Maine, the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, the Cleveland and Erie, the Galena and Chicago, the Pennsylvania, the Georgia, and the Georgia Central. I might add largely to the list. If regular dividends through a long course of years, with well-maintained roads, are tests of successful roads, certainly such roads are to be found in the United States.

In terming the Illinois Central Road a speculation, I do not mean to say that it will not turn out a fortunate one. The company has a most valuable body of lands that are daily appreciating in value. In the end they must produce very nearly the sums they are selling for; but neither their sales nor the collections from them can be forced or hastened. Such is the case with all landed operations in new States. The great aim of the company at the present time should be to increase their earnings and reduce expenses. The earnings of the present year are no criterion for the future. In the complete prostration of business in America the earnings of all roads have been greatly reduced. For the future there can be no doubt that those of the Illinois will rapidly increase. The [illegible] Cairo, which will soon take place, will add very largely to the earnings of the Central, and will give it the position it needed to secure to it a large through traffic.

While upon this subject, I will say a word upon the management of this road and its finances. Very likely mistakes may have been made in both, but none that impugn the integrity or general capacity of the New-York management. Its integrity it is above suspicion. I believe the road and the lands to be most ably managed. If this be the fact, although the Company may have been placed in a position of great embarrassment from the manner in which their finances have been conducted, the actual loss may have been very slight. No one has run away with the Company's money. It was unfortunate that so large a sum was spent for equipment in 1856 and 1857, but all Western Companies made similar mistakes. The growing crops fully realized the estimates, but not the demand for them, consequently the Road has been without its expected traffic, and the purchasers of lands without the means of paying for it.

I learn that a delegation of the London stock and bond holders is soon going out to America, in no very amiable mood, to look after matters, and that it is the intention for the future to put a check upon the action of the New-York Directors. I am very glad to hear that such a delegation is going, but I will venture to predict that it will return with very different feelings from those it carries out. The gentlemen who compose it will see nothing in the New-York Board that will not inspire confidence. They will find the accounts of the Company to be kept in a most lucid and correct manner; they will find a well-managed road. When they examine the Company's lands they will be lost in their admiration of their extent, fertility and value. They will come back, as all who have preceded them on similar missions, with very changed and very favorable impressions, not only as to the character of the American managers of their property, but as to its ultimate value. I venture such a prediction, and also that they will leave the management mainly in its present hands. To my mind, no step could be more disastrous than for Englishmen to assume it. Had they conducted its operations from the commencement, the cost of the road by this time would have far exceeded its present amount. It is easy to find fault where it may have been very difficult to have done better.

I have no interest in the road, except such as any American feels in the success of the great enterprises of his country.

H. V. P."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR in good demand to-day, but meagreness of supply restricted business; market very firm—prices better; sales 800 bbls. at $3 94 for superfine Canadian from Spring WHEAT; $4 56 for superfine Ohio; $4 37½@$4 50 for extra Illinois; $4 23 for extra State; $5 25 for extra Ohio from new WHEAT; WHEAT in good demand; market firm; sales 47,000 bushels at 78c. for damaged Milwaukee Club; 78½c.@82c. for Chicago Spring; $1 18@$1 28 for old and new white Kentucky; $1 12½ for new white Ohio; $1 05 for amber. CORN is in moderate demand, damaged hardly so firm; Sales 36,000 bushels at 65c. for hot, and 75c. for sound, to arrive. OATS in good demand; sales 36,000 bushels at 42c.@43c. for warm. RYE better; sales 500 bushels at 68c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and lower; 40c. on Flour, 11c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Receipts for the last 48 hours*—Flour, 9,620 bbls.; Wheat, 108,669 bushels; Corn, 20,407 bushels; Oats, 311,800 bushels. *Shipments by Canal for the last 24 hours*—Flour, 7,502 bbls.; Wheat, 59,460 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 9,900 bush.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT in moderate demand. Sales 12,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago Spring. In CORN not much doing, sound scarce. Sales 500 bushels warm Illinois, at 70½c. *Canal Freights*—Steady at 28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to New-York. Lake imports unimportant. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour; 1,600 bushels Wheat; 49,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm, at 77c. CORN active, at 60c. OATS buoyant. *Shipments to Buffalo*—66,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—13,000 bush. Corn. *Receipts*—600 bbls. Flour; 7,300 bush. Wheat; 34,000 bush. Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR, WHEAT and PROVISIONS unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow, $1@$1 02; WHISKY advancing; sales at 26c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 9.

FLOUR firm. Howard-street and Ohio $5 00@$5 25. WHEAT firm. CORN active and 2c.@3c. higher; White, 67c.@69c.; Yellow, 95c.@97c. WHISKY firm at 27c.@28c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Monday—First Board*—$2,100 City 6s, 97½; $400 City Railroad 6s, 97½; $1,000 Cattawissa Railroad 7s, 42; $300 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62½; $1,000 do., '72, 79; $1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad 6s, 83½; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mort., 88; $3,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 48½; $5,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 68½; 7 Minehill Railroad, 63; 1 Lehigh Navigation, 50; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98; 4 Norristown Railroad, 56½; 8 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 8 Morris Canal, 44; 4 Mechanics' Bank, 26½.

Closing Prices—Philadelphia 6s, 97½@98; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 97½@—; Philadelphia 6s, New, 101½@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 89½@89¾; Reading Railroad, 24@24½; *Reading Railroad Bonds*, '70, interest off, 76½@77; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 88; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s, '86, 68½@69; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42@42½; *Pennsylvania* Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, int off, 98½@99½; *Pennsylvania* Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, int off, 87½@88½; *Morris Canal Consolidated*, 43½@45; *Morris Canal* Preferred, dividend off, 99@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62½@63½; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 64½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 16½@17½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 11@11½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 69½@72½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 7s, 2d mort., 40@42½; Long Island, 12@12½; Girard Bank 11¼@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 49@50; North Pennsylvania Railroad [illegible]; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59@59½; New Creek, [illegible]; [illegible] Railroad, 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 11
Vigo	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Vanderbilt	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 14
Hudson	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 14
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 21
Prince Albert	New-York	Galway	Aug. 21
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
FROM EUROPE.			
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	July 31
Lady Eglinton	Galway	Quebec	Aug. 3
City of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 4
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 4
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Indian Empire	Galway	New-York	Aug. 10
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 10
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 11
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 17
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago from Havre—The Hon. Henry D. Seymour, M. P., from England; Mr Wm. H. Aspinwall, family and servants, Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, 2 children and 3 servants, Miss Neilson, Miss L. Peters, Miss A. Peters, Dr. Mütter, lady and 2 servants, Mr. J. Francis Fisher, lady, 4 daughters, 2 sons and 3 servants, Mr R. Sheffields, lady and 2 daughters, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Ritchie, Dr. E. Beylard, Mr. J. L. Gardner, Mr. Wm. T. Moore and lady, Mr. Francois Ravel and 2 neices, Mr. John Hoey, Mrs Hoey, Mr. John B. Lasseur, lady and 3 sons, and servant, Dr. W. Kilgore and lady, the Rev. M. Trevis, Dr. Wm. Hammond, Dr. Engelmann, lady and child, Mrs. Sarah Peters, 10 Sisters of Mercy and 3 servants, Mr. A. Roux, of Indiana, son and daughter, Mrs. Chas. McEwin, Mr. A. B. Marks and lady, Miss A. Essender, Mrs. Douglas, Mr. W. W. Boardmann and lady, Mrs. Hunter and son, Mr. Hossemann, lady, 3 children and servant, Mrs. Chennot, Miss E. Prices, Miss Guyot, Mr. Joseph P. Kernochan, lady, child and servant; Mr. F. Henry, Mr. C. Dupont, Mr. Wm. M. Tilston, J. D. B. Curtis, Mrs Wormser, lady and 3 children, Mr. A. Basin, Mr. Wm. S. Pennington, Mr. A. Barbey, Mr Thomas Smith, Jr., Mr. Wm. Key Howard, Mr. F. W. Aschman, Mr. R. Straiite, Mr. T. H. Taylor, Mr. J. Easton, Mr. A. Van Bergen, Mr. S. Bruhl, Mr. M. Phineas and child, Mr. P. F. Guken, Mr. A. Favarger, Mr. H. Rodewald, Mr. Prosserqual, Mr. Schlimber, Mr. J. Van Awr, Mr. Monaco, Mr. M. Caffe, Mr. Thomas M. Coco, Mr. F. Stokes, Mr. C. Winkelmann, Major Johnson, Mr. George B. English, Mr. W. Glynn, Mr. Estenne, Mr. C. Yard, Mr. Escales, Mr. F. Ferret, Mr. A. G. Moreno, Mr. Angel Moreno, Mr. F. Moreno, Mr. Motte Middleton, Mr. Puallion, Mr. Anjons, Mr. L. Stetler, lady and two children; Mr. M. Bernard, Mr. F. Schmidt, Miss Schmidt, Mr. Rouchier, Mr. B. Cahn, Mr. A. Grimbaum, Mr. Icecheaux, Mrs. Mignot and infant, Miss Mignot, Mrs. Hauso, Mrs. Riffaut, Mr. Deroes, Mr. Kaufmann, Rev. D. C. Castel—Total, 176.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Barton, Wm. A. Wright, C. S. Maurice, Miss A. P. Mason, Miss Lucy Lord, George Ogden, D. R. Bowker, D. Kinsley, M. Joter and lady, H. L. Carey, H. W. Stroud, R. Crawford, J. A. Barker, F. J. Dickmann, A. L. Pearson, J. B. Stevens, F. P. Berryman, John Webber, Wm. J. Burr, John H. Wilcox, Dr. R. E. Rypes, lady, two children and servant, T. H. Duffy, T. F. Loveland, C. B. Church, Rev. J. Nott, J. B. Fatherbridge, H. Farmer, J. A. Hart, V. Dumas, M. J. Warner, James Gordon, J. Mehagan, A. A. Brown and two sons, P. C. Campbell, lady and daughter, P. Rourke and wife, C. Schwap, Morris Ross, N. G. Roberts, Thos. R. Wise, Geo. W. Barnes, Peter Smith, Mrs. E. Campe, Mrs E. Henley and child, Mrs. Allen and son, Col. J. L. Carrington and lady, Mrs. Capt. Skinner, Miss Diana Tabb, Col. D. S. Walton, John W. West, and 11 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets .... 7 05 | Moon sets 8 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook . 8 47 | Gov. Island . 9 36 | Hell Gate 10 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia.

Ship W. Nelson, Cheever, New-Orleans, Robson & Fordick.

Barks Clementine, (Swe.,) Viola, Bristol, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Lexington, Thatcher, Buenos Ayres, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Phantom, Quig, Richmond, Napier, Rankin & Co.

Brig M. Capen, Johnson, Machias, Simpson & Mayhew.

Schooners Col. Satterly, Taylor, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; L. A. Edwards, Shackelford, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Lady Adams, Davis, Fall River, S. Kelly; Pleiades, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; L. Scranton, Louden, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Arrived.

Steamship Arago, Lines, Havre, and Southampton July 28, the Needles at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Wm. S. Drayton. Has had 4 days strong westerly winds—otherwise moderate weather. The Arago has 170 passengers, the usual mails, $29,600 in specie, and 550 tons mdse. July 28, 6 P. M., off St. Alban's head, exchanged signals with Hamburg steam propeller Borussia, from New-York for Hamburg, bd. in. July 31, 6 A. M., lat. 51, lon. 15 30, passed ship Margaret Pollock, stg. E. Aug. 2, 6 P. M., lat. 50 36, lon. 23 30, exchanged signals with Am. ship Currituck, bd. W. Aug. 4, 6 P. M., lat. 46 15, lon. 46 30, saw an iceberg. Aug. 5, 6 P. M., 15 miles [illegible]

Steamer Chesapeake, [illegible], Portland, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore [illegible] 30 hours, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] & Co.

Ship Sylvanus Blanchard, (of Yarmouth,) [illegible] reves, Liverpool July 4, with mdse. to [illegible] Chase. Aug. 6, lat. 41 41, lon. 60 52, passed [illegible] bd. E. 7th inst., lat. 40 28, lon. 66 30, was [illegible] boat from Br. bark Sabine, from St. Ubes [illegible] 48 ds. out, short of provisions; supplied them. 8th inst., off Montauk, saw steamship [illegible] for Havre; same time, saw ship Arctic, bound [illegible] pool, and a Br. propeller, bd. E.

Ship Lizzie Spaulding, (of South Thomaston,) [illegible] Liverpool June 29, with coal to R. W. Trundy.

Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre July 3, with mdse. [illegible] 151 passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. No date, on the Banks, saw bark Achilles, bd. E.

Ship Bazaar, (of Richmond, Me.,) Stuart, [illegible] June 11, with coal to master. July 29, lat. 46 [illegible] 29, signalized a bark bound E., supposed the W[illegible] of Richmond. Aug. 5, E. of Nantucket, spoke [illegible] Franklin, bound to Boston—thick fog at the time. [illegible] 6, at 5 P. M., lat. 40 44, lon. 69, took a pilot from [illegible] Mary Taylor. Aug. 8, at 10 A. M., spoke pilot-boat [illegible]

Ship Ellen Austin, Garrick, Liverpool July 7, [illegible] mdse. and 313 passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Egeria, Adams, Liverpool June 26, with mdse. [illegible] Calvin Adams. Experienced light winds and calms [illegible] entire passage.

Bark Atlantic, (Brem.,) Feldhusen, Bremen June [illegible] with mdse. and 173 passengers to order.

Schr. Quickstep, (Br.,) Doughan, Turk's Island 14 [illegible] with salt to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Thomas Jefferson, Ellis, Salem 3 ds., with [illegible] to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Benjamin, Walsh, Eastport 5 ds., with fish, [illegible] to Sturges & Co.

Schr. Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., [illegible] corn to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Columbian, Lewis, with mdse. from wreck of [illegible] Saml. Willetts, ashore at Squan, to Johnson & Hig[illegible]

Schr. Excelsior, Walling, with mdse. from bark [illegible] lately ashore at West Bank.

Schr. Sabina, Day, Newbern, N. C., with naval s[illegible] to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Eleanor, (Br.,) Ragan, Lunenburg, N. F., [illegible] with lead ore and 5 passengers to A. McC[illegible]

Schr. Herschel, (3 masted,) Birdsall, Alex[illegible] with coal to master.

Schr. River Queen, Lynch, Halifax 16 ds., [illegible] to master.

Schr. Victor, Sears, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. F. Hall, Bassett, Portland, Ct., with st[illegible]

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Bangor 6 ds., lumber [illegible]

Schr. Governor, Chase, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Soper, Virginia 3 ds., w[illegible]

Schr. Prowess, Hulse, Alexandria 5 ds., coal [illegible]

Schr. Leopold, McFadden, Lubec 6 ds., fish [illegible]

Schr. Virginia, Ball, Taunton 2 ds., mdse. to [illegible]

Sloop Blackstone, Stedman, Providence, with mdse. [illegible] S. Kenny.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Providence, mdse. to H. K[illegible]

WIND—During the day, from N., E. to S.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Ship Pepperell, (of Saco,) Capt. Bombey, [illegible] Orleans 24 ds., bound to Bordeaux; put into [illegible] consequence of the captain and most of the [illegible] sick of fever; was towed in by steamtug Ach[illegible] Hennessy.

Brig Wingold, (of Boston,) Loring, Card[illegible] with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with [illegible] Taylor, Drinkwater, for New-York, and [illegible] for Portland.

Brig Anna Prentiss, (of Castine,) Gross, [illegible] ds., with sugar to Sturges & Co. June 12, [illegible] cook, died in the hospital at Havana.

Brig W. B. Nash, (of Cherryfield,) Nash, Trinid[illegible] Cuba 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 9—The Br. brig Spartan, from [illegible] arrived at Quarantine to-day, with the loss of [illegible] four men, from fever. The bark Hebron, from N[illegible] leans, has sickness on board; carried away the [illegible] maintopsail yards, fore yard, jib-boom and bowsp[illegible] of foremast, etc.

NORFOLK, Aug. 9—Arrived at Quarantine [illegible] ship Hannah, 29 ds. from New-Orleans, with cotton [illegible] tobacco. Seven of the crew and 1 passenger had d[illegible] yellow fever, and others are still sick.

The Br. schr. Daphne, of Baltimore, bound to [illegible] ds., was run into by the schr. Storm, the former [illegible] mainmast and rigging.

Spoken, &c.

Homer—from Singapore for Trieste, July 1, lat. [illegible] lon. 27 14.

James Crosby—brig, from Matanzas for Boston, [illegible] 3, lat. 34 05, lon. 75 35.

Sabine—bark, of Yarmouth, from Trinidad for B[illegible] Aug. 1, lat. 37 50, lon. 73.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, July 23, bark Mary, [illegible] New-York in 2 days; Pride of the Sea, Ursa, [illegible] brigs Breese, Waterbridge, for Philadelphia; C. H. [illegible] nedy, of Portland, just finished dsg. &c.

[PER ARAGO.]

At Havre, July 24, Zurich, Jay, of and for New-[illegible] July 20; Augustus, Kearney, do. do. Aug. 1; Jo[illegible] burg, Stilphen, of and for New-Orleans; Baden, [illegible] phen, do. do.; Bamberg, Williams, do. do.; He[illegible] Rodwald, do. do. July 31; Criterion, Harding, of [illegible] for New-Orleans; Havre, Atkins, of and for New-[illegible] Aug. 16; St. Charles, Conway, of New-York, unc; [illegible] ald, Crowell, of New-York, for Cardiff and United [illegible] July 27; Germania, Wood, of and for New-York; [illegible] le, Greenough, of Wiscasset, for New-York [illegible] Minnesota, Lisbon, of Mobile, for New-Orleans, [illegible] Roscius, Cook, of New-York, unc.

Arr. at Liverpool, 25th, Oregon, Beale, New-Or[illegible] Seth Sprague, Prottee, Savannah; Adriatic, And[illegible] St. John, N. B.; Harriet Frances, Snow, Charleston [illegible]

Arr. at do., 24th, Simoda, Nason, New-Orleans; [illegible] bia, (s.,) Boston; Kate Hunter, Harding, Savannah [illegible] Mary Coe, Avery, Queenstown.

Sld., 24th, Gibraltar, Gifford, and Investigator, [illegible] New-York; 25d, Robert Mills, Patterson, do.

Entered inward, at London 23d, D. H. Sexton, [illegible] Cleveland, U. S.; 26th, J. C. Humphrey, Prince, [illegible] brero.

Entered outward, 23d, President Fillmore, [illegible] New-York.

Cld., 24th, John Stewart, Sherman, New-York; [illegible] zon, Hovey, do.

London—27th, entered inward, J. A. Hazard, W[illegible] Charleston.

Aberystwith—24th, arr. Albion, Jones, New-York [illegible]

Bristol—24th, arr. Vivid Light, Standard, New-[illegible]

Cardiff—24th, sld., Arthur White, Kelly, New-[illegible] M S Frank, Hastall, do.; E. Bulkley, Ross, Charleston [illegible] 26th, came into dock, Am. ship Julia Cobb.

Falmouth—24th, sld., George & Maria, Wilson, [illegible]

Antwerp—24th, sld., Sultan, French, Hamburg. [illegible] John H. Elliott went ashore on the 24th, in a severe [illegible] at Rammekens, but was towed off by two steamers. [illegible] Virginia lost her chains and anchors.

Bremen—23d, arr. Laurel, Reynolds, Charleston.

Elsinore—23d, passed, Augusta C. Brewer, Coo[illegible] for Boston.

Venice—20th, sld., W. S. Lindsey, Gray, Marseilles [illegible]

Off the Isle of Wight, July 26, A. R. Thompson, [illegible] don, for Port Philip.

Calcutta—June 16, put back, Elizabeth Kimball, [illegible] don, for Boston, leaky.

The Starling Pawn, Rogers, which arrived here [illegible] of June, from Mauritius, was aground, coming up [illegible] river, 20 hours—sustained no damage while ashore.

Gravesend—26th, sld. Amazon, Hovey, New-Y[illegible] Granite City, Leask, Sydney.

Greenock—26th, sld. Ivanhoe, Pollard, New-York [illegible]

Arr. at Flushing, 23d, Neptune's Favorite, [illegible] Callao.

Arr. at Deal, 24th, David G. Fleming, Hartford, [illegible]

Sld. from Cork, 23d, Staghound, Sutton, St. John[illegible]

Aberayron—24th, the brig Albion, that was in the [illegible] from New-York, is supposed to have run over A[illegible] with her.

Bristol, 26th—The ships in the Roads drove last n[illegible] but it is not known as yet whether any material d[illegible] has been done.

Off the Isle of Wight, 24th, Anne de Harde, from [illegible] York for Bremen.

Off Portland, 23d, ship Mulhouse, from Hamburg [illegible] New-Orleans.

Deal—Put in the channel, 21st, ship Maine, [illegible] New-York for Hamburg.

Arr. at Gottenburg, 13th, May Queen, Stanwood, [illegible] Orleans.

[illegible]

Arr at Bremerhaven, 24th, Thomas E. Wales [illegible] Baltimore; 23d, Malvina Vidal, Kettle[illegible] Nord Amerika, Frederichs, New-York; Van [illegible] Husemen, New-Orleans; J. C. Boynton, Theobald [illegible] York, (after being ashore;) Uncas, Thrall, Charleston [illegible] Quickstep, Gilbert, Porto Rico; Luna, Weckman [illegible] Baltimore.

Sld. 26th, Edward, Wieting, New-York; [illegible] Shutts, do.

Arr. at Cuxhaven, 23d, Johanna Marie, [illegible] York; 23d, John Bertram, Knudsen, do.

Sld. from Helvoet, 23d, Samuel Lock, Sweet, [illegible]

Arr. at Bordeaux, 23d, [illegible], Wood, [illegible] Orleans.

Sld. from Havre, 24th, Hemisphere, Taylor, N. [illegible]

In the Roads, 24th, Ariel, (s.,) Ludlow, from N. Y[illegible]

Arr at Glasgow, 23d, Forest City, Tyler, New-Y[illegible] 24th, Hannah Gregory, Sylvester, do.

Sld., 23d, Manchester, Anderson, New York; [illegible] hoe, Pollard, do.; Argonauta, Wood, Boston.

Arr. at Greenock, 23d, A. G. Hill, Vanelia, [illegible] and Charleston; Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius.

Arr. at Bristol, 26th, Kate Sweetland, Spalding, [illegible] York.

The Am. ship J. C. Boynton, which was ashore at [illegible] Schelling on the 24th, got off and arr. at Bremen 23d.

Shields, July 26—The large iron screw steamer [illegible] tended to run between Bremen and America left [illegible] harbor in tow of five steamtugs, and got safely over [illegible] bar. She will remain in the offing until to-morrow.

Holyhead, July 25—It blew a gale last night, from [illegible] W. to N. W., and several of the vessels which sailed yesterday put back again.

Ryde, July 25—Anchored at the Motherbank, ship [illegible] ca, Reynolds, from London for Barcelona, to stop a leak [illegible] in the bows 18 inches under water.

Dungeness—23d, passed bark Magnolia, [illegible] Newcastle for New-York.

Arr. at St. Michael's, July 2, Evergreen, [illegible] New-York, and sld. 10th for Bangor.

Arr. at Oporto, 7th, C. Hopkins, New-York.

Arr. at Gibraltar, 14th, E. Schultz, Carr, N. Orleans [illegible]

Arr. at Lisbon, 15th, Rebecca, [illegible], New-York.

Sld. from Antwerp, 23d, John H. Elliott, Tucker, New-[illegible] York.

Sld. from Texel, 21st, Archer, Osgood, New-York [illegible]

Madras—June 14, arr. Gertrude, Hallett, Boston.

Calcutta—June 13, arr. Union, Small, Boston; [illegible] Squantum, Miller, do. Cld. 8th, Elizabeth Kimball, [illegible] Condon, do., and put back; 17th, Nimrod, Pease, Mel[illegible] bourne; 18th, Typhoon, Brown, Liverpool.

Saugor—June 4, cld. Zouave, Swift, New-York [illegible] Reindeer, Patterson, Manila; 7th, Mary Ann, Br[illegible] Boston; 8th, Canada, Robinson, do.; Geo. [illegible] Marsh, Singapore; 12th, British Trident, O'Neil, New [illegible] York; 14th, Beverly, Chase, San Francisco; 16th, C[illegible] of Glasgow, Muir, New-York; Arab, Crosby, Boston [illegible]

Akyab—June 4, arr. America, Vose, Singapore; 31st [illegible] May 23, North Star, Atteridge, Penang; [illegible] Era, Brown, Quebec.

Penang—June 16, arr. Judge Shaw, [illegible] 8th, Ceylon, Singapore and Boston.

Moulmein—May 23, arr. Geo. Marshal, Cooper, [illegible]

Hong Kong—arr. May 23, Hippogriff, Howes, [illegible] 29th, Flying Mist, Linnell, Singapore; 30th, Lord [illegible] Thorndike, Penang; 27th, Sea Serpent, Whitmore, [illegible] 28th, Kate Hastings, Kingman, [illegible]; 30th, Hamlet, [illegible] Glover, Melborne, Calcutta; [illegible] Calcutta; Water Witch, Baker, [illegible] Munroe, Boston; U. S. steamer Minnesota, [illegible] Pechli, 31st, Shooting Star, Silva, [illegible] 26th, Sea Nymph, Bangkok; Bald Eagle, [illegible] well, do. 27th, Maury, Fletcher, Shanghae; [illegible] F. Slade, Crowell, do.; [illegible], Hunt, San Francisco [illegible] June 4, Don Quixotte, Hale, Bangkok. The [illegible] Am. barque from Siam for this port, was [illegible] lat. 11, lon. 90 E. making 7½ inches per hour. The [illegible] Munroe arr. from Boston, was damaged in spars [illegible] sails, and had her second officer washed overboard [illegible] gale Feb. 28, lat. 62, lon. 63.

Macao—May 24, arr. [illegible], Brown, Shanghae [illegible] 29th, [illegible], Batavia; June 1, Lady [illegible] Millard, Calcutta.

Whampoa—May 17, sld. Storm King, [illegible], New-[illegible] York.

[illegible] of Sunda—May 26, passed Challenger, [illegible] London for Shanghae; June 3, Mary Goddard, [illegible] Macao for London; N. B. Palmer, New-York for Hong Kong; June 4, Quickstep, Odell, do. for Shanghae.